The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorial Leader Says It Is Folly to Assume That Recent Success Has Made Radical Change.

NEED FOR HEAVIER BLOW

Released Natal Prisoners from Pretoria Say They Were Not Treated as Well as Regular Troops.

DO NOT HOLD COLESBERG.

The [illegible] Times

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY (4 A. M.), JANUARY 3.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times says editorially this morning:

"It would be absurd and childish to pretend that trifling successes such as those at Dordrecht, Colesberg, and Sunnyside are likely to have any direct bearing of a tangible order upon a military situation that depends on other factors which remain unchanged.

"General White is still locked up in Ladysmith, where, we regret to say, dysentery and fever are increasing. General Buller is still on the south side of the Tugela, Kimberley is unrelieved, and General Methuen is unable to advance.

"Until this position is completely altered we can hardly hope to deal such blows to the republics on their own soil as will probably be requisite to bring the struggle to the only end the British Empire can accept.

"Successes like those we report today are not, however, without their use, and show the spirit of our people.

"Whether they come from the old home, from beyond the Atlantic, or from the great inland continent of the Pacific, the whole empire has sprung to arms, and the men who are now mustering, from the Guildhall to Sydney and Vancouver, seem to be just the class to practice the tactics which succeed within the last few days."

French Not in Colesberg.

The Times this morning publishes the following from its special correspondents:

CAPE TOWN, CAPE COLONY (Monday afternoon)—General French at daybreak today attacked the Boer position at Colesberg by a night march and succeeded in turning the enemy's right flank with his cavalry and infantry. The latter were brought up on wagons and he now occupies a hill on the enemy's line of retreat by the Colesberg wagon bridge. We expect Colesberg will be occupied soon, as parties of the enemy are flying towards Norvals Pont.

Our casualties are about three killed and seven wounded, with no officers among the number. The enemy's strength is from 5,000 to 7,000.

Hope to Settle Seizure Affair.

BERLIN (Tuesday).—The seizure of the Bundesrath is discussed today with calmness by the Berlin press, which is confident the German government will maintain all the legitimate interests involved, and in authoritative quarters silence is maintained pending the result of the official inquiries and the receipt of the British official account of the incident.

The Nachrichten, however, professes to have learned of a complaint addressed by the German to the British government, and says the manner in which the action has been received by London justifies the expectation that the matter will be settled in a friendly manner. In the meantime various a priori arguments are urged by the press against the legitimacy of the seizure.

It is regarded as improbable that the Bundesrath would carry contraband of war, and in fact the company which owns the steamer declares it in no wise infringed its obligations as a neutral and had neither intending combatants nor ammunition on board.

Fugitives from Pretoria.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ (Tuesday)—Twenty-five northern Natal residents who arrived from the Pretoria prison tonight report that they were treated scandalously, and used like common convicts. The military prisoners belonging to the regulars, they said, were treated with every consideration, but those belonging to the south African irregulars were lodged in an ordinary jail and placed upon ordinary criminals' diet.

A considerable number of expelled British are expected from the Transvaal this week, among the released prisoners being Lynch, a correspondent, captured at Ladysmith.

Information has been received that Major Daly and forty-one men of the royal army medical corps, left in Dundee at the time of its evacuation, are on the way from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay.

Oporto Plague Record.

OPORTO (Sunday)—During the last week six cases of plague and two deaths are reported. The total number of cases is now 138 and 100 deaths.

French Battle with Chinese.

PARIS (Tuesday)—A column of French marines on Nov. 15, the day after the arrangement was concluded by Admiral Courrejolles with respect to the boundary at Kwanchauwan, marched from Hoiteou to Yongilok, the residence of one of the chief instigators of the assassination of the two French naval officers at Mantao, and on the 16th had an engagement with 1,500 Chinese militia, who had thrown up intrenchments which could not have been stormed without serious loss. But by a flank movement the Chinese were repulsed, leaving 200 dead on the field. The French had fifteen killed and wounded.

CHINA (Sunday)—Last September the

(Continued on third page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL.

Dr. Harper announced at University of Chicago convocation that only $315,303 was needed to complete $2,000,000 necessary to secure like amount from John D. Rockefeller. In 1899 $550,000 was raised. He is confident balance can be secured by April 1. Mrs. Annie Hitchcock gave $200,000 and Leon Mandel $50,000. Many other gifts announced. President Hadley of Yale delivered the address. University to make Paris exhibit.

City allowed to become amicus curiae in Drainage board's tax mandamus case. The city and the School and Library boards will apply for writs at once and on decision in Drainage board case a consolidation of issues will be sought for purpose of speedy decision by Supreme Court.

The right of the Northwestern "L" to operate cars and retain its franchise is involved in decision to be made today by Judge Gibbons in habeas corpus case of train crew arrested for running cars.

Sanitary Trustees turned water of Chicago River into Drainage Canal, opening sluiceway at Kedzie avenue. St. Louis will ask injunction when Lockport gates are opened.

Federal Court of Appeals ruled G. S. Lord's payment of first insurance premium for Herman D. Cable when latter was seriously ill made policy for $50,000 void.

Thomas F. Ryan, superintendent of Evanston gas works, and William Miller, employé, overcome in purifying room; found several hours later; Ryan died.

Major Joseph H. Willard, successor of Major W. L. Marshall as United States Engineer in District of Chicago, arrived.

Police arrested officers of Great American Woolen Mills. Principal assets, three cards and bank directory.

Mrs. Minnie Fox burned to death while asleep. Fire accidentally started by 4-year-old son.

August Vincent placed $150 in parlor stove for safe keeping. Mrs. Vincent started fire.

Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church of Baltimore may call Dr. W. J. Chichester.

Women's Catholic Order of Foresters enjoined from expelling Mrs. Haley.

Women of Social Economics club oppose Philippine and Boer wars.

Western Society of Engineers celebrated its thirtieth anniversary.

Miss Garland asks $10,000 damages for injuries in autocab accident.

Kipley says "levee" resorts that cause trouble will be closed.

Torrence will case continued to Jan. 11.

Several bucket-shop keepers fined.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

London Times says it would be absurd and childish to pretend trifling successes, such as at Dordrecht, Colesberg, and Sunnyside, have any direct bearing upon military situation, which is unchanged.

Second German ship seized by British at Delagoa Bay.—Berlin indignant.—Another cruiser sent to Lourenzo Marques.

Colonel Pilcher at Orange River captured Sunnyside laager with forty prisoners. British lost two privates killed.

Reported that Boers have retaken Colesberg; another report is that they have decamped. British are not there.

Ambassador Choate told to demand indemnity and payment for flour seized by British.

Lieutenant Cornwallis-West invalided home; sunstroke and fever.

British will spend $25,000,000 for new guns.

Methuen's position unchanged on Jan. 1.

Princess Salm-Salm will be a nurse.

FOREIGN.

King's message to Portuguese Cortes avoided reference to Boer war.

Pope directed by his physician to take absolute rest for several days.

Kaiser's naval ambitions believed to be without limit.

Russia has failed to keep promises of Polish reforms.

Phœnix Park constabulary increased precautions.

Washington statue to be unveiled in Paris on July 3.

Russia said to have 20,000 soldiers at Port Arthur.

Marseilles adopted American police patrol system.

Vienna papers think William's speech was too bold.

Royalists, excepting Buffet, acquitted.

Woman hanged for murder in Vienna.

Vorwaerts Czar's rescript was a joke.

French war party is growing.

Kyrle Bellew seriously ill.

DOMESTIC.

In defiance of Superior Court injunction Milwaukee Council passed street railway franchise ordinance and Mayor signed it.

Books of the former Auditor and Treasurer of Shelby County, Indiana, missing.

Former Quartermaster General White of Michigan, under indictment, is missing.

Early adjournment of Congress likely.

Cornish testified in Molineux trial.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Captain Concas, chief of staff to Cervera, in report to Spanish government says Sampson's reports are not correct and praises Schley.

Wood conferred with his Cabinet.—Commissions will be appointed for each department in Cuba.

Rear Admiral Hichborn will report that cruisers Albany and New Orleans are serviceable ships.

Philippines will be kept under military control for at least another year.

Conference at White House as to rewards for naval officers.

Slavery abolished in Guam and friars deported.

Archbishop Chapelle arrived at Manila.

Lawton fund reached $39,263.

POLITICS.

Chicago Republican Executive committee asked Judge Carter if a party can choose delegates to all conventions at one time.

Henry Watterson thinks Ambassador Draper will be Republican candidate for Vice President.

At McKinley's solicitation Hanna will remain chairman of the National committee.

Reeves' supporters have encouraging reports of his tour through "Egypt."

Both sides apepar confident of winning Iowa Speakership.

Kentucky Democrats named Blackburn for Senate.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

S. M. Nickerson will retire formally from First National Bank Presidency on Tuesday and James B. Forgan will succeed him.

Stockholder sues to enjoin Pan-Handle road from spending net earnings on permanent improvements.

Ohio legislator proposes amendment to anti-trust law punishing refusal to produce books and papers.

Inducements to trusts to move to Canada offered by individuals, not by government.

List announced of banks designated as depositories of internal revenue funds.

National City Bank will increase its capital to $10,000,000.

Sugar trust abandoned factor plan, making a flat price.

Illinois has 151 State banks.

SPORTING.

American association has secured grounds in Boston—Foe of Spalding in East supposed to be backing Johnson against Chicago club.

Maher and McCoy agree to box in Chicago.

HOLD TWO GERMAN SHIPS.

SECOND SEIZURE BY BRITISH AT DELAGOA BAY.

Hamburg Steamer Hans Wagner Said to Have Been Taken on Dec. 27—Official Berlin Outspokenly Indignant Over England's Conduct—Government Forced to Imperil Either Anglo-Germanic Friendship or the Kaiser's Navy Bill.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The steamer Hans Wagner, from Hamburg, was seized at Delagoa Bay by the British on Dec. 27.

It is reported from Hamburg that the owners of the Hans Wagner have lodged a complaint with the British Foreign office.

This will no doubt make more complications in the diplomatic situation, as nothing within months has caused more bitter feeling at the Foreign office than the seizure of the Bundesrath, and the outspoken indignation with which Von Bülow's subordinates discussed the incident is astonishing.

A few such affairs would be likely to cool the Anglo-German relations in a way to delight the German people, the overwhelming majority of whom are passionately anti-British.

Government Forced to Act.

As a Foreign office official explained, the government has no alternative, and it must support the shipping interests or lose their support of the imperialistic and naval policies. He added: "The East Africa line informs us that the Bundesrath carried neither persons nor material justifying its stoppage, and even supposing a few dozen passengers intended going to the Transvaal, what importance would that have as compared with the indignation of the whole world? The ocean is big and England surely cannot hope to prevent all ingress to the African continent.

"Hitherto no official report on such a matter has been the subject of so considerable a diplomatic correspondence as this has already. We are willing to give a reasonable time, but cannot expect England to discountenance her own officials unheard. We only demand that the investigation proceed without delay.

Urge Hasty Settlement.

"The ship's examination will not require long, and if contraband is not found we demand that the ship be dismissed immediately."

England Takes Great Risk.

England completely understands the political situation, and the government is anticipating a tremendous attack by the pan-Germanic union, anti-Semites, and Agrarians upon Von Bülow's pro-English neutrality. Consequently official circles cannot imagine what advantage England expects from the seizure that would compensate for the loss of German friendship.

The statement that the Bundesrath carried twenty-three soldiers in civil attire does not satisfy the government, for international law does not admit that persons are contraband. The analogy to the Mason-Slidell incident is generally commented upon.

Director Woermann of the steamship company is here.

Zeitung Asks a Question.

The National Zeitung asks whether the seizure would have occurred if Germany had had a squadron at Delagoa Bay, and says the principle England is seeking to establish is of far-reaching importance, as it would justify the disturbance of the trade of all Europe if there was a war with a single European nation, as the railways unite many widely separated regions.

Another View of Affair.

The Tageblatt suspects that England is seeking a pretext to occupy Delagoa Bay on account of Portugal's alleged insufficient maintenance of neutrality.

The war correspondent of a Berlin paper, who, while attempting to reach the Boer lines, was arrested in Durban towards the close of November as a spy suspect, was later released.

Seizure of the Hans Wagner.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

HAMBURG, Jan. 2.—The Hamburger Correspondenz announces that the German bark Hans Wagner of Hamburg was seized by the British at Delagoa Bay on Dec. 21, and that its owners have lodged a complaint with the British Foreign office.

Summon Company Director.

The papers here announce that the German Foreign office has summoned the managing director of the German East African line, Herr Woermann, to Berlin in connection with the seizure of the company's steamer Bundesrath by the British cruiser Magicienne on Dec. 29 off Delagoa Bay on the ground that it had contraband of war on board.

German Cruiser for Delagoa.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The German second-class cruiser Schwalbe has left Dar-Es-Salaam, a seaport of Africa, twenty-five miles south of Zansibar, for Lourenzo Marquez.

Berlin Press Is Timid.

The press continues to discuss the capture of the Bundesrath with some show of irritation. In a semi-official note the Post remarks that in consequence of the seizure Germany has taken steps, and Great Britain is expected to deal with the matter in a "spirit of good official relations."

"The Neuste Nachrichten says: "There is every reason to believe the incident will speedily be closed."

Official circles consider it imperative that Great Britain adopt some definite attitude regarding the whole question of contraband of war, and are surprised she has not adopted a firmer policy on the subject from the beginning.

Expect Early Settlement.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Now that the German government has officially made representations to Great Britain with regard to the seizure of the steamship Bundesrath it is confidently expected that the vessel will be released at once.

Arrest English Officer.

An English enlisting officer who is alleged to have procured a number of men in Tourlingen and neighboring towns for the British army in south Africa has been arrested at Naumburg.

ENGLAND CALLED ON TO PAY.

This Government Demands Indemnity as Well as the Value of the Flour Seized.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Preliminary steps were taken by Secretary Hay today to collect an indemnity from Great Britain and payment for the flour detained by that government at Lourenzo Marquez. Ambassador Choate was directed to inform the British government that the United States holds, in view of the facts before the department, that the seizure and detention of American cargoes in south African waters cannot be justified by Great Britain. He is also directed to insist that American commercial rights shall be respected.

This not only implies a protest against the action of the British, but contemplates full reparation in the premises. The instructions were sent to Ambassador Choate in consequence of some information he laid before the department in regard to the seizures of the American flour. Just what grounds Great Britain took in justification of its position is not disclosed, but at any rate they were not satisfactory to the State department.

The position assumed by this government is that the goods in question were not contraband of war, and, further, the action of Great Britain amounts to an interference with the trade of two neutral nations. The cargoes were aboard the British steamers Mashona and Beatrice and the Dutch steamer Maria. The cable was resorted to today and not the mails, as was the case when the State department first began an investigation of the seizures. This is the first evidence of any desire to hurry matters, but the explanation is given at the department that the papers originally forwarded to Mr. Choate were of a character that could not be forwarded by cable, containing among other things the invoices of the cargoes in question.

Until a full report is received from Consul Hollis giving all the details the department cannot fix the amount or the extent of the damages for which Great Britain will be held liable. Great Britain may dispute the contentions of the United States, with the result that numerous notes may pass back and forth before a basis for a final settlement is reached. It is said at the department that it is fully expected Great Britain will promptly indemnify the owners of the cargoes.

It is recognized here that the stopping by a British warship of the German steamship Bundesrath can assume a more serious aspect than the detention of the American cargoes. The Bundesrath is an imperial mail steamer flying the German flag, and consequently if the British warships exceeded the rights accorded a belligerent nation the act of stopping the vessel would amount almost to an insult to the German flag. If Germany does not concede the right of search to Great Britain she would, as a logical sequence, make a request upon Great Britain for a disavowal of the acts of her naval forces in south African waters.

The controversy which will ensue will be watched here with much interest because of the extreme delicacy of Great Britain's position. No one expects anything but an amicable settlement of the flour incident, and the department officials are confident Great Britain is willing to do everything in its power to make satisfactory amends for the detention of the American cargoes.

DEAL FOR ISLANDS STILL ON.

Danish Attorney Leaves New York to Have a Conference with President McKinley.

New York, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Negotiations are on foot for the sale of the Danish West India Islands of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States. The terms are $3,000,000. Carl Fischer-Hanson, a Danish lawyer, of 55 Liberty street, who has acted for the Copenhagen government in the proposed sale, made his appearance today. Tonight he started for Washington to confer with President McKinley. On the return of Captain Holmfeld of the Danish navy from the islands, a commission probably will be appointed and the sale will be completed, it is expected, but April 15.

Nov. 18 last Captain Christmas had an interview with President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay regarding the islands. A week later Captain Christmas returned to Copenhagen to secure from the Danish government an assurance that the proposition would be ratified by the Danish government. Secretary White of the American Legation in London was asked to accompany Captain Christmas to Copenhagen.

Before Denmark formally agreed to the sale Captain Christmas spent several months on the islands to learn the sentiments of the people. A majority are strongly in favor of annexation to the United States. Upon the return of Captain Christmas to America it is thought President McKinley will appoint a commission of four to take a trip to the West Indies for a tour of inspection.

SUCCESS FOR DIAZ ASSURED.

Majorities Piling Up in All Parts of Mexico in Favor of His Renomination.

Oaxaca, Mexico, Jan. 2.—Great enthusiasm marked the plebiscite, for this is President Diaz's native State and the stronghold of the Liberal party. The people voted en masse for his nomination as candidate for the Presidency during the term beginning next December. Popular sentiment was all one way and was not confined to the upper classes of society. Oaxaca will be a unit for General Diaz. The news from other States of majorities piled up for the renomination of General Diaz created a feeling of satisfaction. The novelty of the plebiscite excited universal interest.

SLOOP VENUS GOES ASHORE.

Disaster to the Vessel Which Is Said to Have Carried Budyard Kipling to the Grand Banks.

Plymouth, Mass., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The sloop Venus, Captain Dench, of Gloucester is ashore on White Fall, with part of its rigging gone. The vessel struck on Beach Point yesterday in the snow-storm and was dragged off and went on to the flat. This is the sloop on which Kipling got his Grand Banks fishing experience, so vividly recited in his "Captains Courageous." Though the report of the author's trip in oilskins has been denied, the story will not down, and the Venus is known as "Kipling's Fisherman."

KIPLEY'S PLANS FOR LEVEE.

When Any House Becomes Disorderly Enough to Cause Trouble It Will Be Closed, He Says.

"The Police department will see that the 'levee' places which are disreputable will be closed," said Chief Kipley yesterday. "We will keep the district as well as it can be kept. We cannot close everything, but as soon as any house becomes disorderly enough to cause trouble it will be closed. Obviously not everything can be closed. We can't drive all out of business, but only those questionable in character."

ADD TO GIFT OF CARNEGIE.

Abram Hewitt and Edward Cooper Give Two Hundred Thousand to Cooper Institute.

New York, Jan. 2.—Abram S. Hewitt and Edward Cooper have added $200,000 to the fund of $300,000 given to Cooper Institute by Andrew Carnegie for the establishment of a mechanics' arts day school.

RAID ALLEGED BUNKO DEN

OFFICERS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS ARRESTED.

Company Has Headquarters Over Coney Island Saloon in State Street—Its Principal Assets a Bank Directory and Three Cards for Victim's Entertainment—Washington Cleveland of Fox Lake, Wis., $1,000 Loser, Identifies Prisoners.

Four of the alleged proprietors of the Great American Woolen Mills at 2001 State street are locked up in the basement cells at Central Police Station. They will be arraigned this morning in Harrison Street Police Court to answer the charges of "bunco steering," working a confidence game, and larceny. Four others reputed to have proprietary interests in the same great woolen mills and who were arrested a few days ago on similar charges are out on bail. Those arrested are:

In Cells.

FRANCIS, GEORGE, alias Kid Hathaway.
LEWIS, CHARLES, alias Doc Watts.
NELLIGAN, WILLIAM, alias Charles Smith, brother of policeman John Nelligan of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station.
SIMMONDS, J.

On Bail.

BROWN, TOM.
GONDORF, FRED, brother of Charles Gondorf.
SANFORD, JIM.
WARD, J. A.

The immediate causes of the arrest of these men and the temporary suspension of the Great American Woolen mills are the losses sustained by the following persons:

Beckwith, F. W., Dowagiac, Mich.; lost $2 by betting on the three-card game [all wool and a yard wide] in the office of the mills at 2001 State street.
Cleveland, Washington, Fox Lake, Wis.; lost $1,000 while watching the three-card game in the office of the mills at 2001 State street.
Ferguson, John, Durango, Colo.; lost $90 by betting on the same game at the same place.

The office of the woolen mills, in which these transactions took place, is up-stairs above the Coney Island saloon, conducted by Charles F. McQuaid. It is said that a flourishing business has been done there for some time. Most of those under arrest are recognized in that part of the city as lieutenants of "Big Sam" Giroux.

The Chicago City railway plant was pointed out to one victim as part of the woolen mills.

Identified by a Victim.

Of the men now locked up "Kid" Hathaway and "Doc" Watts were identified yesterday by Washington Cleveland as two of the men who obtained from him $1,000 of the money he had just received from the sale of his farm in Wisconsin. He will appear against the men this morning.

The arrest of Hathaway and Watts is regarded by Captain Colleran as being important, inasmuch as he expects to put an end to the career of the Great American Woolen Mills, whose manufacturing machinery consists of three playing cards and a bank directory.

The experience of Washington Cleveland is considered a typical one. He was walking along State street with $4,000 in his pocket. He was looking at the big buildings when a man accosted him.

"How are you, Mr. Adams?" said the man.

"You are mistaken, sir. My name is Cleveland."

"What, Grover Cleveland?"

"No, Washington Cleveland."

"O, yes. You are from Peoria?"

"No, sir, I'm from Fox Lake, Wis."

Visit the Woolen Mills Office.

Three minutes later another young man met him who knew him. The young man also knew the President of the Fox Lake bank, a distant relative, to whom he wished to send a picture. Mr. Cleveland promised to take the picture to his fellow-townsman. They went away on a street car to get the picture—to the office of the Great American Woolen Mills at 2001 State street, over the Coney Island saloon. A kind man went out to find the picture and a mule dealer from Kentucky dropped in to buy some cloth. Incidentally he told of an experience he had had with a man who played with three cards. The result was Farmer Cleveland lost two checks for $500 each. The woolen mills officers disappeared.

Mr. Cleveland reported it the next day to the police. Detectives Kane and Bock arrested yesterday Simmonds, Watts, Hathaway, and Nelligan.

Cleveland a Church Member.

"What clear gets me is how them fellows got me interested in that game," said Cleveland. "I'm a regular member of the Baptist Church, and I can't tell the name of any card in the deck."

Captain Colleran succeeded in having the payment of the checks stopped. They were drawn on the National Bank of Emmetsburg, Ia. The checks will be returned today from the bank to Captain Colleran.

At the police station William Nelligan gave the name of Charles Smith. He was recognized at roll call. He is a brother of John Nelligan, who is on the Chicago police force and is traveling out of Cottage Grove Avenue Station in citizen's clothes. The Coney Island saloon and the office of the Great American Woolen Mills over it are in the same precinct. Police-Detective Nelligan was on the force many years ago and was dismissed in one of the big police orders issued by Mayor Swift. He went into the saloon business as a member of the firm of Ryan & Nelligan, with a place across the street from where the Coney Island is situated. He was reinstated on the force as a star-leaguer. Ryan still runs the saloon.

In other days this saloon was patronized by "Big Sam" Giroux, Charley and Fred Gondorf, "Kid" Hathaway, "Doc" Watts, and Billy Heward.

Driven from the Precinct.

When Lieutenant Alcock was put in command of the Twenty-second Street Police Station he served notice on many of the regular patrons of that saloon and of Nic Bauer's saloon at 2100 State street.

"We'll go across the street," they said. "That ain't in your precinct."

"This is the only precinct I'm running," said the Lieutenant, "and you can't live in this precinct."

They moved to the other side of the street, which is in the district of Lieutenant P. D. O'Brien, in command at Cottage Grove Avenue Station. The Coney Island and the Great American Woolen Mills office are in the Cottage Grove avenue precinct. William Nelligan was never arrested before, it is said. He has not been identified as a bunko man by any of the farmers who have been separated from their money in the office of the woolen mills.

The Gondorf brothers are well known in that part of the city. They are regarded as bright and active business-men. "Doc" Watts is also well known. He is also considered a capable man. "Kid" Hathaway has a reputation for industry and ability, likewise. Jim Sanford has been known almost as long, as is "Big Sam" Giroux. For some time "Big Sam" has not been seen in Chicago. He was seen last in Kentucky when the County Democracy was making its Southern trip last fall. It is not known whether or not he is the one who has been furnishing the mules to the Kentucky mule dealer that Washington Cleveland met at the office of the Great American Woolen Mills.

DIES AT B'NAI B'RITH MEETING.

Ralph Phillipson Stricken at Close of His Speech in the American Express Building.

Ralph Phillipson, a wealthy retired clothing dealer, died suddenly of heart disease at the conclusion of his address to the members of District Grand Lodge No. 6, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, in the rooms of the society in the American Express Building, shortly before midnight.

While the applause which followed Mr. Phillipson's remarks was still going on he staggered forward, grasping blindly at the air, and before any one could reach him he fell face downward on the floor unconscious. A few minutes later he died, without regaining consciousness, and a moment before Dr. W. L. Tallman of the Saratoga Hotel, who had been hastily summoned, entered the room. Dr. Tallman made an examination and came to the conclusion that he had died of heart disease. Mr. Phillipson was 67 years old.

The body was taken to the undertaking rooms of H. M. Rolston, 22 East Adams street, and then to the residence, 29 Wisconsin street.

The event in which Mr. Phillipson was participating was the annual election of officers of the lodge. On the stage when he spoke were R. Ginsberg of Detroit, the retiring President; Vice President Max Ascher of Milwaukee; Secretary E. C. Hamburgher of Chicago; and Treasurer D. Fisch, also of Chicago. There were several persons in the hall who had been calling Mr. Phillipson's name for several minutes prior to his address, and he had tried vainly to avoid responding. He finally was prevailed on to talk, and was escorted to the platform by Secretary Hamburgher.

He spoke nearly a quarter of an hour, and during the course of his talk he became much wrought up. As he stepped to a seat at the end of the stage it was seen that he was extremely pale and staggered a little. He said to Justice Hamburgher, who sat near him and who inquired if he felt ill, that he was only momentarily weakened by the exertions he made during his speech, and that he would be well in a short time. Scarcely had he spoken, however, than he fell forward and expired. Several members of the society hurried to the stage and offered assistance to the stricken man, but he was beyond it and died without a moan.

Mr. Phillipson, up to a few years ago, was in the clothing business. He retired, it is said, with nearly $500,000 to his credit. He had been in business in State and in Market streets. He lived with his wife at 29 Wisconsin street, and she survives him. He had no children. He was popular in Jewish circles of Chicago and was a member of several societies. The Coroner was not notified of the death.

AUTOCAB COMPANY IS SUED.

Miss Leah Garland Brings Action for $10,000 for Injuries Received in an Accident.

Miss Leah Garland yesterday brought suit in the Circuit Court against the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation company for $10,000 damages. She claimes that amount for injuries alleged to have been received last November while riding in one of the company's automobiles. The accident of which the complaint is made is said to have occurred on Nov. 19 at Michigan avenue and Eighteenth street. Miss Garland, who is employed in a down-town office, says she engaged a cab for a trip over the boulevards and that at Eighteenth street it became unmanageable and ran into the curbing, throwing her to the pavement. Alleged negligence on the part of the driver of the motor-cab is made the basis of the appeal for damages.

PENNSYLVANIA SNOW BLOCKADE

Blizzard Continues in the Vicinity of Corry, Stopping Buffalo and Pittsburg Trains.

Corry, Pa., Jan. 2.—The through Pittsburg express No. 2 on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, due here at 11:50 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived tonight, having been stalled in a huge snow drift near Silver Creek.

No. 1, bound north, arrived nearly on time, but did not proceed. Tonight it left for Buffalo via the Pennsylvania to Erie and the Lake Shore to Buffalo.

The Lake Shore, Erie, Nickel Plate, and Pennsylvania, while having considerable trouble, are moving some trains.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Fair and pleasant.

Sun rises at 7:29; sets at 4:40.
Moon sets at 7:38 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 London Times' News and Views, Hold Two German Ships. Police Arrest Bunko Men. Dr. Harper Raises $1,684,697.
2 British Not in Colesberg. Milwaukee Officials Defy Court.
3 Priests Deported from Guam. French War Party Grows. Think Speech Too Bold. To Go as Army Nurse. Kaiser Has High Aims. Calls England a "Boss." Wood Liked by Cubans.
4 General News of New York. Caucus Solid for Blackburn. Alderman Ryan Killed by Gas.
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OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
LIVERPOOL	Cevic	
MANILA	Columbia	
SAN FRANCISCO	Australia	
SYDNEY		Miowera.
PLYMOUTH		Pennsylvania.
YOKOHAMA	Brecconshire	

NAMES DONORS TO UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Harper's Convocation Address Reveals Those Who Contributed $500,000 in 1899.

NEED OF $315,000 MORE.

Mrs. Hitchcock, Leon Mandel, and Others Aid in Insuring Rockefeller Fund.

PRESIDENT HADLEY HEARD.

Before 2,000 students and friends of the University of Chicago, assembled in Studebaker Hall yesterday afternoon for the thirty-first convocation, President W. R. Harper announced that nearly enough money had been given to the institution to assure John D. Rockefeller's conditional donation of $2,000,000. He said also he expected that within the ninety-day extension allowed by Mr. Rockefeller enough would be added to make the sum $2,000,000, and thus to secure $4,000,000 for the school.

Earlier in the program President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University had delivered the convocation address, a scholarly effort on "Our Standard of Political Morality."

President Harper's quarterly address was a general statement of the condition of the university. With regard to the gifts, he said that prior to Jan. 1, 1899, the institution had raised $1,134,697 of the $2,000,000 necessary to bind the Rockefeller gift on Jan. 1, 1900. That is to say, a year before the time limit the subscriptions lacked $865,303 of the necessary total. During the year just ended this latter amount had been diminished by subscriptions of $550,000. Now, with the extension of time to April, Dr. Harper believes the balance necessary, $315,303, will be received.

Gift of Mrs. Hitchcock.

In a series of letters which he read Dr. Harper enumerated some of the largest gifts received in the last year. Chief of these was stated in a letter written by Mrs. Annie Hitchcock, dated Jan. 1, 1900, which reads:

Desiring to erect a memorial in the University of Chicago to my husband, Charles Hitchcock, I am prepared to transfer to that institution my interest in La Salle Block, corner of Madison and La Salle streets, to the value of $200,000, subject to the conditions already discussed between us.

Of these conditions Dr. Harper said that they would be complied with inside of one week. The building in question is at the northwest corner of Madison and La Salle streets, fifty and one-half feet in Madison street and eighty feet in La Salle street. The Swift commission placed a valuation of $527,000 on the real estate and $95,920 on the building. Mrs. Hitchcock is only a part owner in the property, sharing it with Mrs. Della S. Gallup.

Leon Mandel Gives $50,000.

Leon Mandel had written under date of Nov. 29:

I will give to the University of Chicago $50,000, to be used for the erection of a building for assembly purposes, on condition that the building shall be called the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall. I will pay the sum indicated when I am informed that the contract for the building has been let.

From Mrs. Foster and Others.

Mrs. Nancy Foster, whose gifts already had been represented by five figures, had written:

I should like to have Nancy Foster Hall extended to the west and made a complete building, with light on three sides. For the purpose of building and furnishing this extension, including an elevator for the building, I am willing to give $20,000. Will you please inform the trustees.

Other large gifts indicated are:

Charles E. Crane (lectureship in Russian)	$10,000
Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell (at death)	10,000
John Quincy Adams (Wheaton, Ill.)	10,000
Ferdinand W. Peck (fund for prizes in oratory)	5,000
Joseph P. Lowenthal (fellowship in chemistry)	10,000
Mrs. Catherine M. White	9,000
Morris, E. S., and J. Harry Sears (scholarship)	5,000
Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell	5,000
Andrew McLeish (scholarship)	5,000
Enos M. Barton (scholarship)	3,000
Henry C. Lytton (scholarship)	3,000
Alumnæ Dearborn Seminary (scholarship)	3,000
Mrs. Castle and family	2,400
"A Friend" (astronomy)	2,500
Mrs. Charles R. Crane	1,000
D. G. Hamilton (scholarship)	1,000
Mrs. Nellie B. Linn	1,000

Many Gifts in Detail.

These are the gifts in excess of $1,000 each. Incidentally Dr. Harper called attention to a conditional and anonymous gift of a paleontological collection of 700,000 specimens, valued at $125,000, but said that the conditions had not been ratified by the trustees, and that it was possible that they would not be accepted.

Among the other gifts are listed:

Charles Miller	$900
South Side Academy	800
Walter O. Wilson and others	750
E. H. Butler	700
"A Friend"	627
Miss A. Scammon (bequest)	500
Martin A. Ryerson	500
"A Friend"	500
C. K. G. Billings (mineralogy)	500
"Friends"	350
"A Friend"	350
Professor John Dewey	340
Sundry gifts (pier at Yerkes Observatory)	300
"Friends" (through Professor Laughlin)	300
Professor George E. Hale (astronomy)	300
"Friends"	250
A. C. Bartlett	250
Mrs. A. C. Bartlett	250
William E. Hale (astronomy)	250
"Friends" (through S. C. Bowland)	250
Mine and Smelter company (geology)	185
Chicago Woman's club	120
J. W. Brooks	100
T. L. O. Wadsworth	100
John H. Wrenn	100
O. S. Lyford	100
C. L. Hutchinson (for plants)	85
C. R. Criswold	80
Albert G. Beaumont	50
Benjamin G. Rosenthal	10

Appland His Peroration.

Following these announcements Dr. Harper gained applause in his peroration:

"I am sorry that I am not permitted to announce this afternoon the gifts which I am persuaded, will be made within the next months, and which, when actually made, will complete the amount required to fulfill the conditions of Mr. Rockefeller's gift. To those many friends (about 130) who have contributed nearly $1,700,000, I present the sincerest thanks of the university, its students, its faculties, and its trustees. To those other friends, whose gifts within the next three months will swell the amount up to and beyond the total sum required, we shall now turn our attention. For each and for all we trust that the year of our Lord 1900 may be a prosperous year."

Will Exhibit at Paris.

President Harper, earlier in his address, announced the plans for an exhibition at the Paris exposition, saying: "Through the courtesy of F. W. Peck, D. G. Hamilton, George C. Walker, Henry Ives Cobb, Miss B. Cobb, O. S. A. Sprague, and E. M. Barton the university will make an exhibit at the Paris exhibition. Each of these men has contributed $100 to the fund for the purpose. The exhibit will include statistical and graphic charts, showing the growth and development of the university, and a specially prepared collection of photographs, mounted,

ing all the buildings. The department of physics will be represented by an exhibit of apparatus used in special research, among them a harmonic analyzer, a ruling engine, an interferometer for lengths, an interferometer for angles, gratings, and an echelon spectroscope.

"The department of astronomy will be represented by a special set of photographs showing the equipment of the great observatory, as well as the results of special research work. The work of the departments of history and sociology and the development and growth of the different departments of the university extension division will be set forth in a collection of charts."

Defends the Quarter System.

Of the attendance at the university, Dr. Harper pointed to 1,733 students for 1899, as against the 1,609 for 1898, and the 1,170 for 1897. He held that the "quarter system" in the university had justified itself from the student point of view.

"The fact that other large institutions have adopted the plan, and that still others, like Columbia, are considering it," he said, "is evidence that nothwithstanding difficulties which may be involved, the advantages are of a sufficiently strong character to warrant at least the consideration of its adoption. It is perhaps safe to assume that of the students in attendance last year, at least one-half enjoyed advantages, as the result of the quarter system, which would otherwise not have been open to them."

Dr. Harper called attention to the unification of the class study division and the college for teachers, a change to be effected in April. This will separate the work of the college and of university extension, and in the absence of Professor James in Europe, his associate, Professor MacClintock has been transferred to the deanship of the college for teachers. The appointment of Professor George E. Vincent to the deanship of the junior colleges was announced. The separation of the junior and senior colleges was emphasized, and it was announced that as soon as other institutions could be notified of the change those students completing courses in the junior college should receive title of associate in arts, literature, and science.

Work of University Press.

The work of the University Press was touched upon and regret expressed at the resignation of Director Flood. Newman Miller of Albion, Mich., will succeed Mr. Flood at once. The press has been doing a business involving more than $167,000, and two important publications were announced in a corpus of the Egyptian historical inscriptions and a corpus of the Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions, the first under the editorship of Associate Professor J. H. Breasted and the other under direction of Associate Professor Robert F. Harper. Each series will number ten volumes.

With reference to Rush Medical College it was announced that, within four years, no students will be admitted to the school who have not completed the freshman or sophomore years of an approved college curriculum.

Educators at the Convocation.

Representatives of colleges and universities in the several States were:

President MacLain of the University of Iowa.
President Draper, University of Illinois.
President Barrows, Oberlin.
President Beardshear, Iowa Agricultural College.
President Northup, University of Minnesota.
President Bradley, Illinois College, Jacksonville.
President Mosher, Hillsdale.
President Slocum, Kalamazoo.
President McClure, Lake Forest University.
President Rogers, Northwestern University.
President Blanchard, Wheaton.
President Morrissey, Notre Dame.

Purdue University and Knox College were represented by faculty members.

The march from "Tannhäuser" marked the steps of the convocation procession, led by Dr. Harper and President Hadley. President McClure of Lake Forest offered prayer, and President Hadley, as stated, delivered the convocation address. The award of honors and the conferring of certificates and degrees followed.

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S ADDRESS

He Discusses "Our Standard of Political Morality"—Sees Good in Imperialism.

President Hadley's address was on "Our Standard of Political Morality." He argued for a new system of political morals and predicted that the adoption of an imperialistic policy would work for the betterment of the standard. He credited the United States with higher personal morality than England, lower commercial morality, and decidedly lower political morality.

"The difference between standards of political morality and of personal morality," he said, "attracted attention as long ago as the days of the Greek philosophers. From that time onward every moralist who has really studied the subject has realized that there were certain distinctive political virtues, elements superlatively necessary in the conduct of a good ruler or member of the ruling class, which might be relatively less important in matters outside of politics. What is to be regarded as par excellence the virtue of the ruler and the freeman is a question which is answered differently in different stages of society. In the earliest developments of civilization stress is chiefly laid on courage to maintain authority; in a later stage greater importance is attached to the virtue of self-restraint, to submit in person to the authority imposed on others, while in a still later development at least equal prominence must be given to public spirit, to use for a collective or unselfish end the measure of authority bestowed on each individual. American society has witnessed the passage from the first stage to the second; much must be done before we have attained to the third."

Development in This Country.

After discussing the first two stages of political morality President Hadley took up the comparison of America with Europe. Continuing, he said:

"Through these two stages, which it has taken Europe centuries to accomplish, America has been passing in a comparatively brief period. First we have the lawless frontier community, where in case of emergency the vigilante, who takes the law into his own hands, is the most necessary of citizens; where the necessity for the presence of Judge Lynch is so sharply recognized that his occasional mistakes are condoned; and where absence of power to insist on one's own rights is almost as bad as having no rights at all.

"With the necessity for more regular investment and employment of capital and the establishment of police authority, which is coincident with that employment, the virtues and vices of the frontiersman pass out of political prominence, and we reach a stage where the standard of social success is found in playing with keenness the games of commerce and of politics; where every man is expected to submit to the law of which he becomes a part, but where, as long as he keeps within the rules set by that law, all things are condoned which do not pass the line of meanness or violent immorality which disqualifies a man from associating personally with his fellow-men. The suddenness of the change has been attended with all the exaggeration to which sudden social movements are liable."

After discussing the change that has taken place President Hadley applied its significance to this country, saying:

"This change has already come about. Organization in business, in local politics, and in national politics has brought with it an inequality of opportunity and an unfairness of conditions in which the game of life is played. Competitive business is giving place to trusts. The town meeting has been supplanted by the organized municipality. The old federation of States, with strong traditions of home rule, has become a centralized nation, reaching out beyond its old borders to rule over other nations less civilized than itself.

Says a Change Must Come.

"Under these circumstances it becomes impossible for the community to rest complacently in that egoistic morality which seemed sufficient for the needs of a generation earlier. We can no longer rely upon competition to protect the consumers against abuse when industry has become so highly organized that all production is centralized in the control of a single body. A new system of ethics is a matter of vital necessity for the American people—a system which shall treat the director no longer as an individual pursuing private business of his own, and with the right to resent the suggestion that he should conduct it unselfishly, but as having moral responsibilities to his stockholders, to his workingmen, and to the consumers that purchase his goods or his services.

"Nor are we better protected against the abuses of public trusts than against those of private ones. Our old-fashioned methods of representative government have not proved adequate to guard us against the evils incident to the working of administrative machinery in our cities and our States."

President Hadley argued that public affairs of the city and State are unsafe so long as politics is regarded as a game. Until there is a fundamental reform in the code of political morals, he said, public trusts will not be adequately controlled.

Good Out of Imperialism.

President Hadley then took up the subject of the new colonies. He said:

"If this difficulty is felt in internal affairs, where those who suffer are at any rate citizens and men of action, much worse will it be in dealing with colonies and dependencies. The history of our Indian affairs has proved how much real immorality may characterize the public dealings of a people who, in their private dealings with one another, are characterized by honesty and straightforwardness. Whenever we govern a race so inferior than it is not, and in the nature of things cannot be, adequately represented in our councils, one of two things must happen: either it will be left a victim of the most unscrupulous officeholders—as in the case alluded to—or it will be championed by disinterested men, not as a means for their own political success, but as a duty which they owe to their own moral natures.

"Under an imperialistic policy our government cannot remain what it was. It must grow either worse or better. It cannot remain a game in which the struggle for success is as far as possible dissociated from the moral sense of the participants. It will involve either a direct breach of trust or a direct acceptance of trust.

"Our own experience with problems other than these, and the experience of England with this particular problem, warrant us in the belief that we shall move toward a better solution rather than toward a worse. The weakness of England's dependencies has compelled the young men of England, as they go out into official duties, to adopt the position of protectors, quickened by the responsibility which attaches to such a relation, rather than of adventurers seeking their fortunes in the opportunity of personal gain. The development of this mental attitude was in some respects less difficult in England than it will be in America, because there was in England a survival of certain traditions from the earlier military age of society which made social success depend far more upon the acceptance of responsibility than upon the achievement of eminence in business or in politics.

"Yet in spite of this difficulty we may look forward to the future with confidence. A country which has in so many of its parts passed in a single generation from the lawlessness of frontier life to the extreme of legality may readily in a generation more pass from a state where conceptions of public duty are bounded by legality alone to one where they are inspired by a moral obligation which shall carry into the conduct of public affairs the principles and the sentiments which we recognize as private ones."

AT THE CONGREGATION DINNER.

University Presidents Respond to Toasts at Quadrangle Club—Quarterly Session This Afternoon.

The congregation dinner of the university was given last evening at 7 o'clock at the Quadrangle club. One hundred and fifty guests were present, including the college Presidents who attended the convocation exercises. Professor Frank B. Tarbell of the university was toastmaster. Toasts were responded to by President Hadley of Yale, President Rogers of Northwestern, George E. Adams of Chicago as a representative of Harvard, and President Harper for the university.

In the course of his remarks on the university congregation President Hadley said: "I know what the Chicago aggregation is. It is Stagg and his famous team, and I suppose the congregation is President Harper and his team, with the President as right tackle and Mr. Rockefeller as first-class interference."

He congratulated Chicago and the university on its opportunities and possibilities. "The university has opportunities," he said, "second to none in the country for broad culture and vast influence."

President Rogers spoke of "the marvelous success which your honored President has had in reaching the pocketbooks of the citizens of Chicago." Then, turning to President McClure of Lake Forest, he said: "We fully appreciate the difficulties, for we have had the bitter experience. But Chicago's success means the success of her sister institutions."

President Harper in reply urged the great need of coöperative effort on the part of institutions of learning in the West in shaping legislation in the interest of education.

"It is a disgrace," he said, "to the name of education that there are in this city organizations with the titles of universities, without any faculties, selling degrees to the highest bidders. There is no law which can reach those evils, and there will not be until we coöperate as institutions of learning and make our influence felt in the Legislature."

He assured the members of the university that the remainder of the $2,000,000 would be raised before Mr. Rockefeller's pledge expired on April 1.

The matutinal was given in the morning at the Quadrangle club at 8:30 o'clock. The guest was President Hadley. Toasts were given by President Hadley, ex-Judge Freeman, a Chicago Yale alumnus; President Harper, and Professor Laughlin of the university.

The congregation meets in its quarterly session at 2:30 p. m. today in Haskell Museum.

PROCESSION DELAYED BY FIRE.

Blaze in the Studebaker Building Causes a Mild Panic During University Convocation Exercises.

The crossing of two electric wires at the rear of the stage of University Hall in the Studebaker Building yesterday afternoon created a mild panic among some of the tenants of the building, caused a temporary delay in the movement of the convocation procession of the University of Chicago, and inflicted damage so trifling that the manager of the building refused to calculate it. The Fire department was called upon, but its services were not really necessary.

It was while President Harper was directing the formation of the convocation procession that a short circuit was formed by the crossing of two wires, and the fuse burned out with a blinding flash. The learned professors began gathering up the tails of their gowns in the expectation of making a hurried exit to the street, when Manager Pardee rushed into the hall and assured President Harper that there was no danger.

Several minutes passed before the members of the faculty found their places in the column, and President Harper gave the signal to start. While the procession moved with stately tread out into the hall and along its length to the entrance of the theater 3,000 friends of the University of Chicago sat in blissful ignorance of the fact that half a dozen fire engines and as many more trucks were swarming around the building and that the adjoining hall was filled with smoke.

Up on the tenth floor of the Studebaker Building an audience of perhaps 200 music lovers gathered in Assembly Hall at a recital. The program was nearly over and the principal artists, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Hahn of Cincinnati, were preparing to perform a Bach concerto arranged for two violins when a cloud of smoke suddenly floated into the room from nobody knew where. Women began to pick up their wraps and leave their seats, the few men present lost all interest in the forthcoming number and took long steps toward the door.

It was a critical moment for the two violinists and they realized it. They began tuning their instruments with as much nonchalance as though the smell of smoke was agreeable, but their efforts to inspire confidence were only partially successful. Two-thirds of the audience slowly melted away and Mr. and Mrs. Hahn began playing with the prospect of empty chairs before them at the conclusion of the concerto. In a few minutes the hall began to fill up again, for everybody had discovered that there is sometimes smoke where there is no fire.

BRITISH NOT IN COLESBERG.

General French Only Succeeds in Cutting Boer Line of Communication.

OTHER SMALL VICTORIES.

Situation in Its Main Aspects Reported as Still Unchanged on English Side.

COLONIAL TROOPS IN FIGHT.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The latest advices indicate that the situation at Colesberg is far from satisfactory to the British.

One dispatch says the Boers have retaken the position, and another that the Boers had mysteriously decamped after Monday's engagement, but still hold Colesberg.

Still another says General French on Monday night succeeded in occupying a hill on the Boer line of retreat by way of the Colesberg wagon bridge, and that General French expected to take the town soon.

Victory Report Not Borne Out.

General French in his official report only claims to have silenced the Boer guns and cut the line of retreat. All of which does not seem to bear out yesterday's reports that French had whipped the Boers and driven them out of the Colesberg stronghold.

Experts Guessing Again.

The military experts here draw the conclusion from these conflicting stories that General French did advance to the gates of Colesberg and shelled the position vigorously and then rested over Monday night, expecting to occupy the town in the morning, but that the Boers secured reinforcements over night and strengthened their position and prevented French from effecting its capture.

The British reports estimate the Boer strength at from 5,000 to 7,000 and General French's at barely 2,000. If this is true it is hardly likely that General French was able with his inferior force to dislodge a superior army, which was most likely well intrenched.

Several London papers are ignoring the dispatches, saying Colesberg was retaken from the Boers and are insisting General French won a brilliant victory and has the situation well in hand.

These reports, however, come through reliable news associations and are more than likely to be accurate.

The British losses, according to General French, are three killed and a few wounded. The Times correspondent fixes the number of wounded at eleven.

Victory at Sunnyside.

The War office claims another victory at Sunnyside, twenty-five miles northwest of Gras Pan, on Monday by a small force under Lieutenant Colonel Pilcher.

Pilcher, it is claimed, attacked a Boer commando and defeated it, captured the laager and forty prisoners, at a cost of three killed and one dangerously wounded.

Several small skirmishes are reported near Frere camp on Monday, in one of which, it is said, five Boers were killed and three wounded. An attempt to draw fire from the Boer position at Colenso failed.

Julian Ralph Tells of Signals.

Julian Ralph wires the Daily Mail that it is now possible for the people of London and elsewhere to telegraph to Kimberley by means of the flashlight of H. M. S. Doris, and says in explanation: "Every night since we left the Orange River in moonlight, in inky darkness, or in a violent storm, we converse with Kimberley camp as Romeo did with Juliet of old.

"The Boers detest the invention and have often tried to destroy the apparatus with shells, but the lights themselves defeat the attempt.

"Several are used at Kimberley to play upon the surrounding region at night and prevent the Boers approaching."

Sir Howard Vincent Rejected.

The Duke of Marlborough has been accepted for the imperial yeomanry, while Lord Essex, who also volunteered, has been refused. Sir Howard Vincent, M. P., also is rejected for physical disability, and the Earl of Albemarle appointed Commandant of the infantry portion of the London Imperial Volunteers.

Boers Cloud French's Coup.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY R. BERESFORD.]

RENESBERG, Cape Colony, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 2.—The success of French's brilliant coup yesterday was suddenly and unpleasantly clouded this morning by the unlooked for reappearance of the Boers in considerable numbers. While the cavalry were patrolling the outskirts of Colesberg, scarcely expecting an encounter with more than stragglers of the enemy, a sudden outburst of cannonading from the positions the Boers had vacated so hurriedly gave warning that the fighting was by no means over.

Quick firing guns, which were supposed to have been disabled, dropped shells too close for comfort. Our outposts retired, but we hold the positions south of Colesberg. Desultory firing continues. The intention to occupy the town tomorrow is probably postponed.

Stampede Supply Train.

A supply train without a locomotive standing on the inclined tracks between our camp and that of the enemy was set in motion—I presume by treason—and the loaded cars traveled by their own momentum down the grade toward the Boer lines, soon reaching the range of the enemy's guns, making recovery impossible.

Both sides opened fire, our guns aiming at the quickly-disappearing cars, a well-directed shell derailing the leader and wrecking the train.

Repetition of Boer Tactics.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The sudden reappearance of the Boers at Colesberg dispels the prophecy of French's walkover to Bloemfontein and looks like a repetition of the familiar Boer dodge of retreating and inviting the English General into a cul de sac, then returning with crushing force. French is too active to defer immediate battle.

How Sunnyside Was Taken.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MODDER RIVER, Tuesday, Jan. 2.—General Babington's cavalry reconnoisance is thus explained:

"A Boer commando concentrated at Sunnyside and threatened the line of communication between Generals Pilcher and Wood, the one operating south of the river, the other to the north. General Wood moved out to the attack. There was a sharp fight.

"Babington's arrival surprised the Boers, who were utterly routed. Forty prisoners were captured. The English loss was twelve killed and wounded."

Boer Story of Colesberg Fight.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PRETORIA, Jan. 1.—Last night (Sunday) the British in great force attacked Commandant Schoeman's commando in the Colesberg district and tried to store the position.

They repeated the attack this morning, but were forced to retreat, the Boers holding the position.

The loss of the British is not known, but it is reported to have been heavy.

The Boers consider it a great compliment to the Transvaal that Lord Roberts should have been selected to the supreme command of the British forces.

Post's Expert in Quarrel.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Post's military expert says: "Lord Ernest Hamilton in a letter to the editor of the Post describes these articles as a crusade against the civil side of the War office. This is not accurate. No charges have here been brought against any one. The unfortunate course of the war has been attributed to want of foresight and preparation, and the entire Cabinet is held responsible. As regards the military officers, the only comment has been a protest against the attempt to blame the intelligence division.

"Lord Ernest Hamilton, however, brings definite charges against those in high military places, of whom he says 'that they have shown themselves unequal to their work,' and he suggests that 'the British Generals do not know their business, and the Commander-in-Chief was, by his own admission, insufficiently informed as to the Boer forces.'

"All these charges may be true, and it will, perhaps, be necessary, to discuss them in the future."

Wolseley Not Seeking Inquiry.

The Daily Mail says: "Lord Wolseley's unusual silence implies that he would be the last person to court any kind of inquiry into the vital question of whether he is responsible for the many blunders that have made us the laughing stock of the world, and is one that he will strictly avoid."

Compliment Colonial Troops.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Jan. 3, 4:45 a. m.—The morning papers are unanimous in praising the gallantry of the Canadian and colonial troops.

The Standard says: "The Canadians and Australians had been spoiling for a fight. Now they have had their opportunity, and they have greatly distinguished themselves by their coolness and discipline. From the view-point of imperial unity, the little fight may fairly be described as one of the most gratifying events recorded in the recent history of the British race."

Although the continuance of minor successes gratifies the British public, it is not forgotten that the larger aspects of the campaign are unchanged. As the Daily News remarks, "it is a day of small mercies."

May Check Dutch Rising.

The importance of both General French's and Colonel Pilcher's victories lies in the effect they are likely to have upon the colonial Dutch. The latest dispatch from Douglas confirms the earlier report that the Boer laagers consisted chiefly of British subjects, who, on the arrival of the small Free State commando, accepted, probably, an invitation to throw in their lot with the Boers, thus terrorizing the loyalists, who are now jubilant.

A Cape Town dispatch reports that "the rebels in Barkley district are demoralized by the British occupation of Dordrecht. Should it turn out that the Dutch rebellion is thus being diminished, it will be a matter of great relief for the British campaign.

Need of Many Troops.

The Standard remarks: "Until the Tugela has been crossed and Ladysmith relieved it would be idle to deny that the political position in Cape Colony is one of great danger, and if, unhappily, General Buller is again defeated it will be necessary to dispatch 100,000 additional men to keep the Dutch in order."

Winston Churchill's estimate that 250,000 men will be required to defeat the forces of the two republics has been ridiculed in many quarters; but, as a matter of fact, this number is already almost reached without the extra 100,000 which the Standard foresees might be required.

Yesterday the admiralty chartered eight more large transports. When all the troops destined for south Africa join those already there Lord Roberts will be in command of about 200,000 men. Thirty thousand are now afloat or ready to embark. Military observers, in view of what these figures mean, cannot see how the British can fail to crush the Boers by mere force of numbers.

Tugela Now Fordable.

The Daily Telegraph has received the following, dated Jan. 2, from Frere Camp:

"The weather is fine. The Tugela River is now fordable. General Buller's army is in fine form, ready and confident for the work before it."

Meet Disloyal Colonists.

A dispatch from Modder River says Monday's cavalry expedition under General Babington, commanding the Ninth and Twelfth Lancers, proves to have been in cooperation with a similar movement from Belmont. This, directed by General Wood, consisted of a flying column and a force under Lieutenant Colonel Pilcher from Belmont. This force moved into the territory between the Orange and Riet Rivers.

At Sunnyside, northwest of Douglas, it encountered a considerable commando, believed to be wholly composed of disloyal British subjects.

General Babington's force proceeded in the same direction, but on the north side of Riet River. The result of this reconnoisance has not yet been reported.

Victory Near Belmont.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The War office has received the following from Cape Town under today's date:

"Colonel Pilcher reports through the officer commanding at the Orange River:

"'I have completely defeated a hostile command at the Sunnyside laager this day, Jan. 1, taking the laager and forty prisoners, besides the killed and wounded. Our casualties are two privates killed and Lieutenant Adie wounded. Am encamped at Dover farm, twenty miles northwest of Belmont and ten miles from Sunnyside.'"

Account from Dover Farm.

A despatch from Dover Farm, dated Jan. 1, by way of Belmont, says: A mounted force consisting of 100 Canadians of the Toronto company and 200 Queenslanders, commanded by Colonel Rickards; two guns and a horse battery under Major De Rougemont, forty mounted infantry under Lieutenant Ryan, and 200 of the Cornwall light infantry, the whole commanded by Colonel Pilcher, left Belmont yesterday at noon on a march westward, covering twenty miles before sunset. The force encamped at Cook's Farm, where the troops were welcomed enthusiastically.

Surprise Boer Laager.

At 6 o'clock this morning the force approached a spot where a laager of the Boers was reported. Colonel Pilcher, on approaching the position, which was a line of strong kopjes, detached Major De Rougemont with the guns, Torontos, and mounted infantry, to work towards the right, making a turning movement himself with the Queenslanders towards the south position. The maneuver was a complete success. The British shells were the first indication of the presence of the troops.

The Boers left their laager and opened fire, but the Queenslanders completing the movement the laager was captured with forty prisoners. The British casualties were two men killed, three wounded, and one missing. The whole force worked admirably. The two men killed belonged to the Queensland contingent.

Colonial Troops in Action.

Another dispatch from Dover Farm, dated Jan. 1, says:

"The colonial troops, who have been longing to be allowed to meet the Boers, have at last been given an opportunity to do so, and scored a brilliant success. The raid conducted by Colonel Pilcher was difficult, owing to the fact that the movements of the troops were immediately communicated to the Boers by natives. In order to prevent this Colonel Pilcher, in making his forced march from Belmont, left a British trooper at every farmhouse, with instructions not to allow the natives to leave their huts, the patrols calling the names of the natives hourly in order to prevent their escape. In the maneuver at Cook's Farm Colonel Pilcher sent mounted patrols east. One of these, consisting of four men, commanded by Lieutenant Adie, suddenly encountered fourteen Boers, who opened fire. The Lieutenant was severely wounded, and Private Butler gave up his horse in order to carry the Lieutenant out of range.

Private Shows Courage.

Another private, whose horse had bolted, pluckily returned to render assistance. He was wounded in the leg and his horse was killed.

Meanwhile Lieutenant Ryan, who had worked magnificently, reported that the veldt on the right of the enemy was clear, whereupon Major De Rougemont ordered the guns to a trot. They arrived within 1,500 yards of the laager, unlimbered, and planted five shells in as many minutes within the laager.

Immediately the enemy could be seen streaming over the kopje. They were completely surprised, but quickly opened a well directed fire.

An order calling the Toronto company at double quick into action was received with great satisfaction. The company rushed forward until within a thousand yards of the enemy's position, when it opened a hot fire on the kopje and completely subdued the Boer fire.

The British artillery shelled the position with wonderful accuracy, while Lieutenant Ryan, with mounted infantry, worked around and completely uncovered the fire of the Boers, who had been ensconced in the bushes.

Meanwhile Colonel Pilcher, with the Queenslanders, taking advantage of every cover, made a direct attack, the Australians moving slowly but surely and only shouting when they saw the enemy retiring under their steady fire. The Queenslanders behaved with great coolness, laughing and chaffing even at the moment of greatest peril.

Boers Hoist White Flag.

During the advance the Boer fire suddenly ceased. Thirty-five Boers hoisted a white flag and surrendered. A portion of the Torontos moved across the front of the guns and entered the laager. The Boers had fled. Fourteen tants, three wagons, a great store of rifles, ammunition, forage, saddles, and camp equipment, and numerous incriminating papers were captured.

The Boers lost six killed and twelve wounded. The Torontos stood the galling fire with admirable patience, never wasting a shot.

Colonel Pilcher has occupied Douglass without opposition and has been received with enthusiasm by the loyalists.

Partial Report from French.

The success of General French's column is at length confirmed officially, the War office this afternoon issuing a dispatch from Cape Town, Monday, Jan. 1, as follows:

"French reports at 2 p. m. today from Coleskop, by heliograph, as follows:

"'Leaving at Rensberg, holding the enemy in front, half of the First Suffolks and a section of the Royal Horse Artillery, I started thence at 5 in the afternoon, Dec. 31, taking with me five squadrons of cavalry, half of the Second Berks, and eighty mounted infantry, infantry carried in wagons, and ten guns. I halted for four hours at Maidor's farm and at 3:30 this morning occupied the kopje overlooking and westward of Colesberg. The enemy's outposts were taken completely by surprise. At daylight we shelled the laager and enfiladed the right of the enemy's position. The artillery fire in reply was hot from a fifteen-pounder using royal laboratory ammunition and other guns.

Silence Boer Artillery.

"'We silenced the guns on the enemy's right flank, demonstrating with cavalry and guns to the north of Colesberg, towards the junction, where a strong laager of the enemy was holding a hill, and a position southeast of Colesberg, as far as the junction. Our position cuts the line of retreat via the road and bridge. Some thousands of Boers, with two guns, are reported to be retiring towards Norval's Pont.

"'All Remington's scouts proceeded toward Achterland yesterday morning. Slight casualties; about three killed and few wounded. Details later.'"

Not in Colesberg Monday Evening.

Brief independent messages from Rensberg, filed the evening of Jan. 1, supplemented General French's dispatch but slightly. According to them, the British were still shelling the Boer position at 5 o'clock on Monday evening and expected to enter Colesberg today.

The British losses were three men killed and seven wounded. No officers were killed or wounded. The Boers are supposed to have suffered heavily from the accuracy of the British artillery fire.

General French's statement that the Boers were using a fifteen-pounder and Woolwich ammunition evidently refers to one of the British guns captured at Stormberg.

The Boer strength in the engagement with General French was estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 men.

CHAFFING BY HELIOGRAPH.

Boers Ask British Why Roberts Is Coming and What Buller Has Done.

FRERE CAMP, Jan. 1.—The Boers inquired by heliograph today:

"Why is Roberts coming? What has Buller done?"

The British replied:

"How did you like our lyddite in the late battle?"

The Boers signaled in response:

"Rats!"

TO CARE FOR WOUNDED YEOMEN.

Aristocratic Women in London Organizing Hospital Service for New Troops.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—At a meeting held at the London residence of Viscount Curzon yesterday a committee of women was formed to equip a hospital base for the yeomanry. The Princess of Wales accepted the Presidency of the committee. The Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of York agreed to serve as Vice Presidents.

The membership of the committee includes most of the leading women of the British aristocracy, among them the Duchess of Marlborough.

BELGIANS TO ASK MEDIATION.

Meeting in Brussels Arranged for Making Appeal to United States to Offer Services.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 2.—Senator Dejeune, former Minister of Justice and now member of the Council of State; former Senator La Fontaine, and other leading members of the Universal League of Peace, have convoked a meeting, to be held next Thursday, in favor of appealing to the United States government to offer to mediate in the south African war.

MAKE PROTEST IN SWITZERLAND

Clever Trick Alleged to Have Been Played on Volunteers Intending to Fight with British.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

The British representative at Berne has lodged a protest with the Swiss government calling attention to the fact that the recruiting for the Transvaal is in progress in Swiss territory.

Many young men who had engaged to go to England for service were told, on arriving at Marseilles, that England no longer needed them, but that they could go to the Transvaal.

It is said that many have accepted this suggestion, and 100 are reported to have sailed for Delagoa Bay in a French vessel.

COLONIES RESPOND EAGERLY.

Troops from Manitoba and West Indies Move Promptly on Call from the Crown.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 2.—Twenty members of the Thirteenth Winnipeg Field Battery took a train for Kingston in twenty-four hours after receiving the rush orders. The suddenness of their departure prevented out any formal demonstration.

On Saturday eighty-six members of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, with 100 horses, leave to join the regiment at Halifax. Applications continue to pour in, although the Manitoba allotment is complete.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 2.—A detachment of the West India regiment (colored) embarked today to reinforce the Bermuda garrison. It is expected that if the imperial troops in Jamaica go to south Africa, Canadian militia will be sent here for garrison duty.

COL. PILCHER, WHO CAPTURED BOER LAAGER.

With 500 men and a number of guns he made an attack on the Boer camp at Sunnyside, in the Modder River district, capturing the laager and taking forty prisoners.

COMMANDANT H. SCHOEMAN.
[General French's adversary at Colesburg.]

OFFICIALS DEFY A COURT.

MILWAUKEE FRANCHISE ORDINANCE IS PASSED AND SIGNED.

Twenty-five Aldermen Behind Closed Doors Put Through Street Railway Measure and Mayor and Others Sign It, Despite Restraining Orders—Contempt Proceedings to Follow—Company Will at Once Assume Rights Thus Granted.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Mayor Rose, City Clerk E. M. Schuengel, and twenty-five of the Aldermen are likely to be punished in a contempt case. The Council tonight passed the ordinance granting the street railway company an extension of its franchises for ten years and giving it a monopoly of the street railway business in this city. The ordinance was passed in defiance of the order of the Superior Court forbidding the Council from passing, the City Clerk from engrossing, and the Mayor from signing the ordinance. The Aldermen who were opposed to the granting of the franchise refrained from voting, with the exception of Alderman Graebner, who voted "no."

Public Denied Admittance.

The doors of the Council Chamber were locked and no one was allowed to enter except the Mayor and a few friends of the street railway Aldermen. The police officer at the door said the orders which he had to keep people out were given by the Mayor. Mayor Rose was in the Council Chamber throughout.

The Aldermen in favor of the ordinance met yesterday and decided to defy the injunction of the court. A part of the plan was to amend the rules so that the ordinance could be taken from the Engrossing committee by a majority vote. The Engrossing committee did not present a report on the ordinance. It would require a two-thirds vote to take it from the committee under the rules of the Council. President Corcoran decided the rules could be changed by a majority vote, and the rules were changed and the ordinance was passed. The Aldermen who voted for it were:

Cauly,	Himmelstine,	Schmidt,
Chase,	Jession,	Schranck,
Cooke,	Macioleki,	Schultz,
Dengel,	Murphy,	Simpson,
Elkert,	McCormack,	Stollenwerk,
Greene,	Pertheslus,	Trunk,
Hamm,	Richter,	Corcoran,
Hase,	Rudzinski,	Stover.
Havenor,		

Mayor and President Sign.

Before he announced the vote President Corcoran fixed his signature to the ordinance and Mayor Rose signed it immediately. City Clerk Schuengel also signed it.

The opinion of many attorneys is that the ordinance is of no value, as it was passed in defiance of the orders of the courts.

General Manager John A. Beggs of the street railway company was present at the Council, and when the final vote was announced said:

"Now the opposition may get out an injunction every hour if it can get the money to do so."

He said the company would begin the sale of commutation tickets tomorrow. The street railway is not through with its fight yet, and the battle in the courts promises to be the warmer because of tonight's action by the Council.

Payne's Affidavit of Prejudice.

This afternoon Henry C. Payne on behalf of the street railway company and Mayor Rose on behalf of the city filed affidavits of prejudice against Judge Williams in the suit brought by Cassius M. Paine. This case will go before Judge Ludwig. Both affidavits were filed by Third Assistant City Attorney George Ballhorn.

WILL OF MRS. PELL IS FILED.

Disposition of the Estate of the Leader of the American Colony in Paris.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The will of Mrs. Orleana Pell, who died recently in Paris, where she was considered the leader of the American colony, has been filed at Newport for probate. The will was executed in Paris on July 26 last, and by it Elbert Ellery Anderson of New York is made executor, without bond.

A number of special bequests are made, including $25,000 to Mrs. Rosalie Woodford, a cousin; $10,000 to Mrs. Maria Mackaye, a cousin; and $2,000 each to Mrs. Archie Pell and Mrs. Emma Eames Story.

The residue of the estate is divided as follows: To Charlotte von Gorrissen, Martha Maria Anderson, Rosalie Ford, and Elbert Anderson, each one-fifth; to Orleana von Gorrissen, Elberta Gertrude Wright, and E. W. Boker, each one-fifteenth.

It is believed that Mrs. Pell's estate was worth about $1,000,000.

NATION IS SAVING MONEY.

December Receipts and Expenditure Shows Surplus—Last Half of Year Prosperous.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of December, 1899, the receipts were $59,759,104, as against $41,404,793 for December, 1898. The expenditures during last month were $39,145,559, as against $41,864,807 in December, 1898, which leaves a surplus for last month of $7,613,545, as against a deficit of $460,014 for December, 1898. The receipts from all sources during the last six months amount to $284,783,494, with expenditures amounting to $263,706,560, which leaves a surplus for the half year of $21,026,934, as against a deficit for the corresponding period of last year of $83,719,422.

"A Perfect Food"
"Preserves Health"
"Prolongs Life"

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

"Known the world over. . . . Received the highest endorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, the intelligent housekeeper and caterer."—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

Trade-Mark on Every Package

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Established 1780.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOOSE-QUILL.

A new magazine. Among the extraordinarily interesting contents of the initial issue (Jan. 15) will be contributions by Thomas Hardy, Gilbert Parker, and Opie Read, and a series of PICTURES OF KIPLING, HARDY, ZANGWILL AND ANTHONY HOPE. The reported pictures will be THE exclusive property of the QUILL. They are drawn from personal sittings by the original. Any one of these portraits will be worth many times the cost of the magazine, but positively no further copies can be supplied after the strictly limited edition is exhausted. Subscribe to the Goose-Quill will not be on sale at newsstands. It is the only sure way of securing a copy is to subscribe at once five 2-cent stamps or a dime to the Goose-Quill, Room 12 Inter-Ocean Building, Chicago. To push the circulation the rate for the first 1,000 goose subscribers received before Jan. 15 is $1. Remember the time to subscribe is NOW. A special feature of the Goose-Quill will be the publication of strong short stories, which will not in the least resemble the drivel that is published by the gifted idiots who boil the pap in the brain-annihilating Eastern magazine factories. Subscribe at once and support a genuine Western magazine. Only 50 cents—send $1 for twelve numbers, or 10 cents for a single number. It is anticipated that shortly after the publication of the initial issue will be worth $5 per copy, its published price. A dime in time saves nine, and ninety times nine dimes. . . . Address, Goose-Quill, Chicago. Best investment of the year. Don't miss it. Will print a mug of the Goose-Quill.

FY A COURT.

RISE ORDINANCE
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SAVING MONEY.

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Food"
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"Prolongs Life"

KER'S
AKFAST
OCOA

"Known the world over.
. . Received the highest in-
orsements from the medical
practitioner, the nurse, and
the intelligent housekeeper
and caterer."—*Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.*

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Established 1780.

OR THE GOOSE-QUILL.

Among the extraordinarily
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A dime in time will save
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SLAVES FREE, PRIESTS GO

CAPT. LEARY BRINGS ABOUT CHANGES ON ISLAND OF GUAM.

System of Peonage Is Declared to Be in Violation of the Privileges of the American Constitution and the Spanish Churchmen Have Been Deported for "Sufficient" Reasons—Transport Horror Corroborated in Official Reports.

Manila, Jan. 2, 6:45 p. m.—A naval officer who has arrived here from Guam brings a proclamation issued by Captain Leary, Naval Governor of that island, decreeing the absolute prohibition and total abolition of slavery or peonage, the order taking effect Feb. 22.

Captain Leary also deported all the Spanish priests for reasons which were sufficient to him.

The prologue of the proclamation declares that the Spanish system of peonage, amounting to slavery, is a menace to popular liberty and a violation of the privileges guaranteed by the American constitution.

Transport Horror Revived.

Colonel Pettit, commanding the Thirty-first Infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel Hayes, who commanded the three companies of that regiment on board the transport Manauense, which arrived here Nov. 28 and reported terrible experiences at sea, the steamer being classed as unseaworthy, undermanned, and short of provisions, have filed official reports corroborating in every detail the story told at the time describing the hardships of the soldiers.

The Colonel's report, which is particularly vigorous, recommends a claim against the ship's owners for the uniforms of the whole battalion, which were ruined during the passage.

Church Problem in Luzon.

Archbishop Chapelle, the Papal Delegate to the Philippines, arrived here today on the United States transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco Dec. 8. He will lodge in the house formerly occupied by Charles Denby of the Philippine Advisory commission.

This choice on the part of Mgr. Chapelle settles the contest between the various friar brotherhoods in Manila, who separately have been using their influence to obtain the privilege of entertaining the Archbishop and the Rev. Father McKinnon, late of the California Volunteers and now a regular army chaplain, who was also a passenger on the Sherman.

It is said that the friars are striving to secure Mgr. Chapelle's ear for the purpose of securing certain protection for individual interests. The arrival of the Papal Delegate directs attention to the question of the church and the brotherhoods in the Philippines, including the matters of deciding the brotherhoods' claims to real estate and other property of the church receiving state support, and of the reëstablishment of Spanish curates in native parishes.

All classes of the brotherhoods are anxious to send representatives to the parishes in the provinces recently occupied by the Americans. This matter will soon be brought to Mgr. Chapelle's attention, and his aid in this connection will be solicited.

Natives May Kill Friars.

Inasmuch as the question of the expulsion of the brotherhoods from the islands and the freedom of the people from the alleged injustice of members of the orders has always been declared to be the principal cause of the revolt of the Filipinos against Spain's sovereignty, long-time residents of the islands declare that if the friars are returned to their former parishes the natives, seeing them return under American administration, will attack and kill them and otherwise cause disorder.

Revolutionists having started the rumor that Mgr. Chapelle intends eventually to recommend the appointment of Father McKinnon as Archbishop of the Philippines, the latter's defense of the brotherhoods in the American newspapers has been translated and circulated among the natives for the purpose, it is declared, of showing that Father McKinnon will support the brotherhoods if he is selected. The Tagalos, it is declared, have become more embittered against the church since Archbishop Nozaleda excommunicated an insurgent priest, and it is said the number of Protestant marriages among the natives continually increases.

Schurman to Stay at Home.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—President Schurman will not return to the Philippines with the other members of the Philippine commission when the body goes back to Manila, on account of his duties at Cornell. Admiral Dewey's return is also doubtful.

Mr. Denby and Professor Worcester will remain on the commission after it completes the report upon which it is now engaged, and will return to Manila to aid in the establishment of civil government.

The United States transport Logan, from New York, Nov. 20, has arrived at Singapore.

The hospital ship Missouri left Manila on Dec. 31 for San Francisco with 296 sick soldiers on board.

Quarantine Is Lifted.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2.—The smallpox camp, which was established at Angel Island Nov. 18, when the Forty-eighth Infantry Regiment went into quarantine there, was broken up today.

WAR ON SMUGGLERS OF PANAY.

United States Authorities Take Vigorous Steps to Prevent the Landing of Contraband.

ILOILO, Panay, Nov. 13.—[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]—A paroa was recently bought and freighted out of Iloilo by four natives, who swore allegiance to the United States for the purpose of navigating their craft. Later the craft was seen by the tinboat Pampanga to be acting suspiciously and was ordered to halt. Instead of obeying the vessel turned to fly with a good wind astern, and then a remarkable shot from the Pampanga's three-pounder settled the matter. At 2,800 yards the shot carried away the paroa's mast, and the craft was may prey. When the Pampanga closed in several bolts of insurgent uniform cloth were found floating behind the canoe, likewise two insurgent uniforms, while two of the crew of four were naked. All four are now prisoners, and the sailors, it is believed, will tell what the insurgent officers may be.

To control smuggling it has been necessary to issue certain arbitrary rules concerning the navigation of these waters. Coasting craft bound for Panay must leave Iloilo Straits by a certain channel and must keep five miles clear of the Panay coast. If they transgress these rulings they are overhauled and examined.

Nor can vessels anchor at night within a certain distance of the coast, as canoes have been known to come out from shore under cover of darkness to get contraband from schooners.

The people of Guimaras have organized a local vigilance committee for their protection against the raiders from Panay, and have already caught their first man redhanded. They are unfamiliar with lynching, but the culprit has been sentenced to crucifixion.

CASUALTIES OF FILIPINO WAR.

General Otis Reports to the War Department His Additional List of Deaths.

General Otis has reported to the War department in Washington the following additional casualties:

ADAMS, WILLIAM W., Company M, Thirty-fourth Infantry; variola; Dec. 29.
ALDWIN, MICHAEL, ——mpany D, Thirteenth ——antry; acute alcoholism; Dec. 23.
ANDREWS, JOHN D., musician, Company E, Thirteenth Infantry; acute dysentery; Dec. 23.
CAIN, JOHN C., Company L, Twenty-first Infantry; chronic diarrhea; Dec. 25.
CRABE, WILLIAM, Company E, Fourteenth Infantry; chronic diarrhea; Dec. 24.
CROFFEY, JAMES, Company D, Sixth Infantry; typhoid; Dec. 20.
CULHONE, ROBERT, Company H, Sixth Infantry; malaria; Dec. 20.
DULIN, HUMES, Company L, Twenty-fourth Infantry; variola; Dec. 26.
GILKEN, ANDREW L., Troop M, Eleventh Cavalry; typhoid; Dec. 28.
HAMILTON, TROY, Troop I, —— Cavalry; acute dysentery; Dec. 8.
HART, PATRICK, Company F, Fourteenth Infantry; drowned at Bacor; Nov. 19.
KANE, MICHAEL, civilian, formerly of Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; chronic dysentery; Dec. 23.
KELLY, EDWARD J., Company F, Thirteenth Infantry; cachexia; Dec. 27.
MAGANN, GEORGE W., Company K, Twenty-second Infantry; acute dysentery; Dec. 18.
McKLELLAND, ANDREWS, Company H, Thirty-first Infantry; chronic dysentery; Dec. 23.
OTT, WILLIAM, corporal, Company D, Twenty-first Infantry; drowned in River Pasig, Manila; Dec. 27.
PLEETS, GEORGE, hospital steward; typhoid; Dec. 30.
RENAN, JOHN A., Company M, Thirteenth Infantry; chronic dysentery; Dec. 26.
RICHARDSON, WINTHROP, corporal, Troop H, Fourth Cavalry; gunshot wound in action; Dec. 13.
SHANAHAN, JAMES, Company A, Twenty-eighth Infantry; chronic dysentery; Dec. 26.
SOITES, JOSEPH H., Company K, Twenty-second Infantry; chronic dysentery; Dec. 21.
WAGNER, GEORGE A., Company F, Fourteenth Infantry; wounds in action; Dec. 16.
WILLIAMS, JOHN L., Company K, Twenty-second Infantry; pneumonia; Oct. 19.

Croker's Condition Favorable.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Richard Croker of New York, who broke his leg yesterday near Wantage while mounting a horse, is reported this evening to be progressing favorably toward recovery.

Wouldn't you like to own a diamond? Our terms make it easy. Loftis Bros., 103 State.

NEW WAR PARTY GROWS.

FRENCH ROYALISTS LESS FEARED THAN THE NATIONALISTS.

Officers of the Army All Eager for the Election to the Senate of Mercier, Lambert, and Others of the Military Faction—Senate Trial Now Appears in Its Real Light as Means to Strike Only at Deroulede and at Guerin.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 2.—As was predicted, all the royalists with the exception of Buffet have been acquitted. Sabran, Pontaves, Ramel, De Vaux, and Godefroy are declared not guilty by the Senate and Buffet is pronounced guilty with extenuating circumstances.

The war party is growing.

The trial now stands forth stripped of all disguise as an organized means of condemning Deroulede and Guerin. The deliberations over the punishment to be awarded Buffet, Deroulede, Guerin, Barrilier, and Dubuc have been postponed until noon tomorrow. The trial today opened with a completion of the defense of Guerin by M. Menard and the prisoners were then allowed to make their final speeches.

The courteous Sabran, the Cyrano of the trial, thanked the Senate President, M. Falleres, for his courtesy. De Ramel said: "I am before my judges, let them judge me."

The other prisoners made brief protests and at 4 o'clock the court retired into secret session to deliberate.

The acquittal of the royalists is natural, as the bourgeoisie have no fear of the advent of a King of the type of the Duke of Orleans and nothing would be disturbed even if the Republicans would become royalists.

Royalists Not Feared.

The bourgeoisie only dread the Nationalists and socialism, and the triumph of the Nationalists in the election of Gailhard Bancel, Deputy for Toulon, has alarmed the government on account of the loss of an important seat by the Republicans, as indicative of the sentiment of the masses of the people outside of Paris.

The bourgeoisie class is now a power, and the tradespeople as an element fear war as harmful to commerce and dangerous, as their sons are obliged to serve in the army. Bancel's success is a triumph for the League Patrie Française.

Coppée and Lemaitre made Bancel the official candidate of the league.

Mercier Likely to Win.

The number of candidates for Senatorial elections this month is notable, and Mercier and General Lambert both stand excellent chances of election. The success of the Nationalist ticket would mean disaster for France, as its members are pledged to favor war, and officers are waiting the elections with eagerness. The health of the new régime is drunk nightly at the officers' messes all over France.

Alarm Over Lost Ship.

There is some alarm in France over the lack of news of the Gironde, a French steamer destined for Lourenzo Marquez.

The Patrie starts a scare by saying it was sunk by the English.

The seizure of the German ships has pleased the French as stimulating the German people's aversion of the English. The press declares that America is responsible for all the seizures by having set the example in the Spanish-American war by seizing the French transatlantic steamer.

Colonel Jouaust, at Rennes, is not to be made a General and placed upon the retired list.

Americans at Reception.

Consul General and Mrs. Gowdy gave a public New Year's reception today to the Americans in Paris. The dining-room was presided over by Mrs. J. Allison Bowen, wife of the Deputy Consul, and among the pretty girls of the American colony who assisted were Miss Bowen, Miss Maclean, daughter of the Assistant Consul, and Miss Wheaton, daughter of General Wheaton.

Arbitration a Failure.

The arbitration of Jaures and other prominent Socialists up to date has been in vain, as neither employers nor miners will accept any terms.

Russian Aid for Menelek.

A Djibouti dispatch announces the coming of several Russian officers and doctors on the way to Emperor Menelek's court.

Mme. Loubet's Charity.

Mme. Loubet has given 160 widows money to meet their January rent.

THINK SPEECH TOO BOLD.

AUSTRIAN JOURNALS SAY WILLIAM MAY AROUSE OPPOSITION.

Believe His Ambition to Emulate in the Navy Work of His Ancestor in the Army Savors Too Much of the Sword—Raising of Von Eulenburg a Most Popular Act, Highly Approved in Vienna—Russian Admiral Is Ill.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—The Vienna papers publish a text of Emperor William's speech, but confine the comment to a mere expression of the belief that the passage in which he compares himself and his intentions concerning the marine with William I. and his reorganization of the army, will arouse discussion and opposition among certain parties in Germany, who may see in the phraseology a threat against those not favoring his projects.

Thinks Sword Is Mighty.

The Neues Wiener Abendblatt says: "The sentence with which he closes his speech, and which declares that the edge of the sword accomplishes more than the pen, has a strongly metallic clang, but, nevertheless, unconditional approval must be accorded the recognition he pays the army in the part it played in the creation of the long desired German unity."

Delighted at Honors to Eulenberg.

Diplomatic and political circles here are delighted over the exceptional favor shown Count Eulenburg by Emperor William. Von Eulenburg is one of the most universally respected and admired personalities in Austrian court life, his intellectual and artistic powers, as well as his fine diplomatic abilities, making him unusually popular here. The belief was expressed today that this last great distinction conferred upon him was but a preliminary to a call to still higher official positions than the one he now occupies, and that Von Eulenburg is the coming man in Germany.

Tribute to Driebund.

The Neue Freie Presse sees in the raising of Von Eulenburg to the rank of Prince another proof of the stability of the dreibund, and assigns to the Emperor's act not only a personal but also a marked political significance.

Funeral of Milloecker.

The funeral of Carl Milloecker this afternoon was attended by all the members of the theaters in Vienna, where the "Beggar Student," "Gasparone," "The Black Hussar," and all of Milloecker's great successes were first produced, and by many others of Vienna's prominent artists, actors, and musicians.

The body of the popular composer was laid to rest in Saint Helena cemetery in Baden, in the suburbs of Vienna, near where he died Sunday morning.

Alexander's Visit Only Social.

The two day visit here of King Alexander of Servia, who left early Sunday for Belgrade, is looked upon by those who are best informed in local diplomatic circles as being a purely social visit and lacking in the political significance which the Russian and certain German papers would attribute to it.

Woman Hanged for Murder.

Juliana Hummel was hanged here this morning for murdering her child. She is the first woman to be executed in Vienna in over ninety years, the last execution having taken place in March, 1800.

Russian Admiral Ill.

Admiral Walrond, commander of the Russian Mediterranean squadron, who is here for medical treatment, has grown so seriously ill it is feared he may not recover.

SITE FOR WASHINGTON STATUE.

Monument to Be Unveiled on July 3 in the Avenue Trocadero, Near American Colony.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The City Council has chosen the site for the equestrian statue of Washington. It is at the intersection of Avenue d'Iena and the Avenue du Trocadero, in the midst of the American quarter, with the Place du Trocadero, the Palais du Trocadero, the Arc de Triomphe, and the Champs Elysées close by.

The pedestal has also been approved by the council. The United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, has had charge of the matter and has devoted much time to it.

It is desired to unveil the statue on July 3 next, the anniversary of Washington's acceptance of his commission as General, which act the statue represents.

TO GO AS ARMY NURSE.

PRINCESS SALM SALM WILL SAIL FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Writes to Robert Fletcher That She Will Gladly Seek for His Wounded Son—Lieutenant Cornwallis West on His Way Home an Invalid from Sunstroke—Kyrle Bellew Ordered to Take a Rest—Guns for British Defense.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 3.—According to a letter just received by Robert Fletcher of Woolwich, the Princess Salm Salm is going to the front after all, and says that she expects to leave by the middle of January. She offers to seek out Fletcher's son, who is supposed to be wounded and captured, and care for him.

Cornwallis West to Return.

Lieutenant Cornwallis West, who was acting as aid to General Methuen, is on his way home, invalided from sunstroke and fever. The Lieutenant is the dashing young officer whom rumor had as prospective husband No. 3 for Lady Randolph Churchill. It was stated at the time that her Ladyship determined to go with the hospital ship Maine that the trip was partly due to a desire to be near her betrothed, as well as her son, Winston Churchill.

Kyrle Bellew Ordered to Rest.

Kyrle Bellew, for many years the leading man for Mrs. Potter, is seriously ill, and has been ordered abroad for his health. He had intended assuming the management of a London theater in the spring, but this plan is now deferred until the fall.

Anxious for Congress to Act.

The Foreign office has undertaken to make inquiries as to when the reciprocity treaties arranged between the West Indies and the United States are likely to come before Congress, as the British consider the uncertainty in the time is proving detrimental to West Indian trade.

New Guns to Defend Empire.

As a result of the remarkable showing made by the Boers with modern artillery, the Defense committee of the Cabinet, of which Salisbury, Devonshire, Balfour, Goschen, and Lansdowne are members, and which has no direct connection with the War office, has decided to expend $25,000,000 on new guns for the defense of the empire generally.

Inasmuch as the construction of efficient artillery is a matter of time, it may not be possible to manufacture the new armament with sufficient rapidity to use it in the south African campaign. But recognizing the urgency of the case it is understood the Defense committee has not only decided upon this large increase but also that the matter will be pushed as quickly as possible.

It is authoritatively stated that much of the new equipment, while being sufficiently mobile for use in the field, is intended for adaptation to the necessities of what are known as guns in position.

COMMENT ON THE OPEN DOOR.

London Papers Base Compliments to United States on Reported Policy in China.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily News, commenting editorially on the report cabled from the United States that the Washington government has obtained the assent of most of the great powers to the principle of the "open door" in China, says:

"If this assent has really been obtained, gratification will nowhere be greater than it is in England, not only on account of the permanent importance of such a policy to British interests, but also because it relieves us temporarily from any anxiety as to the outbreak of complications in the far East during the south African tangle. This double gratification will be still further enhanced by the knowledge that it is the British understanding with the United States and Germany which has brought about, for a time at least, the pacification of the far East."

The Daily Chronicle says: "It is a distinct diplomatic success for the United States government, and in particular for Mr. Hay. It is also to some extent a guarantee against the dismemberment of China."

Japanese Gift to German Prince.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The foreign military attachés lunched with the Emperor yesterday. The Emperor and the Crown Prince at noon received the Japanese Minister, who presented the order of the Chrysanthemum to the Crown Prince.

Millions for Public Works.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 2 (via Galveston, Tex.).—The government proposes to devote the surplus revenue, 8,000,000 pesos, to public works.

KAISER HAS HIGH AIMS.

RADICAL PRESS SEES NO LIMIT TO NAVAL ASPIRATIONS.

Organ of the Krupps, on the Other Hand, Says Emperor's Speech Is the Keynote of the Whole Navy Question—Czar's Alleged Manifesto Regarding Future Peace of World Is Said to Be Largely a Manufactured Joke.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Krupp's paper pronounces the Kaiser's speech the keynote of the naval question, while the radical press says that the Kaiser practically declares that doubling the navy will not satisfy him, as he demands a navy equal in rank with the army.

Vorwaerts' Bit of Satire.

The Vorwaerts so frequently amuses its readers with fictitious news and so often astonishes the world with some genuine secret documents that one is often unable to determine when satire ends. This caused many to regard the Czar's alleged manifesto, published exclusively in that paper, as a burlesque until the Tageblatt copied it.

Put Down as a Joke.

But now Richter's paper, which should be well informed, pronounces the manifesto a joke, and it is not expected that the Czar will celebrate the Russian new year with an appeal for decreased naval armaments.

Speech Much Commented On.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Emperor William's speech yesterday on the occasion of the New Year's parade is much commented upon by the press. The Neuste Nachrichten, quoting his Majesty's statement about increasing the fleet, says:

"In this way the Emperor is redeeming his word in this question."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The Emperor calls Germany 'the bulwark of peace.' He must also desire peace with his own poor."

On Thursday the imperial family will come to Berlin from Potsdam and will reside at the castle during the remainder of the winter.

Kaiser Plays Lawn Tennis.

This afternoon the Emperor played at lawn tennis in the Bijou Garden with Prince Friedrich Leopold and several young officers.

A deputation of salt miners from Halle arrived here yesterday bringing to the Emperor congratulations upon the opening of the new year and a number of gifts. The latter consisted of sausages, pyramids of salt, and hardboiled eggs that had been soaked in salt. The distribution of these gifts among the members of the royal household will require nine days. In the meantime the miners will be fed from the royal kitchen.

German Lloyd's New Line.

The North German Lloyd Steamship company has purchased the Holt line of Singapore and will combine it with the recently purchased Scottish Oriental line under the name Indo-Chinese line, flying the North German Lloyd flag.

Heavy snows have fallen in the Bavarian forests.

CAREFUL STAND OF PORTUGAL.

Message from Throne at Opening of Cortes Avoids Mention of the Transvaal Troubles.

LISBON, Jan. 2.—The Cortes were opened today. The message from the throne declared that the cordiality of Portugal's relations with the other powers was shown by the presence in the Tagus of fleets of France, Germany, and Great Britain.

The government, it continued, had caused itself to be respected at the Brussels and The Hague conferences, the former to check the abuses of alcoholism in south Africa and the latter to reduce the frequency and to minimize the horrors of war, and it was hoped that both humanitarian objects would be achieved.

The remainder of the speech was confined to domestic affairs and made no mention of Great Britain or the Transvaal.

Says Neutral Claim Is Indorsed.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Standard says: "It is reported here that Great Britain officially acknowledges the correctness of the attitude of Portugal regarding Delagoa Bay.

"It is also asserted that inquiries instituted by the British Consul at Lourenzo Marquez show that since hostilities began nothing contraband has been imported there except barbed wire and breadstuffs."

Increase in Australia Gold Yield.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 2.—The gold yield for 1899 in New South Wales was 509,418 ounces, an increase of 168,925 ounces over 1898.

Severe Earthquake in Tiflis.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—An earthquake yesterday destroyed ten villages in the Aichalkalak district of the government of Tiflis.

CALLS ENGLAND A "BOSS."

ITALIAN JOURNAL SAYS NATION TAKES WHAT IT WANTS.

Pope Leo Directed by His Physician to Take Period of Absolute Rest—King Humbert Receives Good Wishes of Royalty — Mysterious Means of Communication at Command of Mafia Leader to Be Investigated—Take Dangerous Chieftain.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Jan. 2.—The Milan Secolo, in discussing the Delagoa Bay question, says that England, even without possessing the right to do so, acts as "boss" of the bay, and is seizing foreign vessels whenever she pleases, and asks: "What more does she want?"

Says Pope Must Rest.

Doctor Lapponi has directed that Pope Leo must rest for several days and avoid all labor or emotion which may exhaust any of his remaining strength. This measure is taken because he was greatly fatigued after celebrating New Year's mass in his private chapel.

Greetings to King Humbert.

The King has received telegraphic New Year's greetings from the Emperor of Germany, Queen Victoria, and the King of Sweden and Norway, the latter wishing the success of the courageous enterprise of the Duke d'Abruzzi, who is upon the King's new exploring expedition into unknown arctic regions.

To Investigate Palermo Jail.

The Minister of the Interior has instructed the Jail Inspector to make a general inspection of the Palermo jail in order to ascertain how the chief of the Mafia, former Deputy Palizzolo, has succeeded in keeping up a correspondence with outsiders during his present incarceration.

Burglars in San Marino.

Burglars entered the Treasury building of the San Marino republic during the nighttime, carrying away a large quantity of copper money. Many extensive burglaries have been committed in the last few years, and quantities of tobacco and document stamps have been lost. The new Police Commissary of the republic, Professor Giannini, has lately unmasked an association engaged in circulating counterfeit coins.

Count Benomar Is Ill.

Count Benomar, Rome's Spanish Ambassador, is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Capture Dangerous Assassin.

The police of Palermo have succeeded in arresting Giovanni Biandi, the much-feared Mafia chieftain, who only lately destroyed an entire Sicilian family.

HOW MR. CROKER WAS HURT.

Stableboy Describes the Accident by Which the Tammany Leader Broke His Leg.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—At Richard Croker's residence, Moate House, Letcombe Regis, tonight it was said the patient was making satisfactory progress. Dr. Emerson of Wantage said: "There is nothing serious in the accident. Mr. Croker's general health is good, and he will make rapid recovery. It is a simple fracture of the small bone of the left leg near the ankle, and probably it will be a month or six weeks before he can walk."

The stableboy who witnessed the accident gave the following account of it: "I led the horse round to the front door for Mr. Croker. It is one of the new horses he brought over on his last trip, and as it was restive Mr. Croker said:

"'He will be quieter when I bring him home.'

"He was going to meet the old Berkshire foxhounds, about a mile away. When he tried to mount the horse reared and kicked and swerved, and Mr. Croker failed to get his foot in the stirrup several times, but would not be beaten. At last he seemed annoyed, and, grasping the saddle girths, he succeeded in getting his toe into the stirrup. As he raised himself the horse jerked back and Mr. Croker's foot slipped, and he came down to the ground. I caught the horse's head while Mr. Croker attempted to rise, complaining of a sharp pain in his left leg. A servant assisted him into the house. Mr. Croker turned in the doorway saying: 'He has done me this time, but I'll teach him manners.' His leg began to swell around the ankle, and Mr. Croker's sister-in-law and niece applied cold bandages until the doctor came. Mr. Croker was quiet, though suffering great pain."

WOOD LIKED BY CUBANS.

LEADERS CONFER WITH GOVERNOR GENERAL AND PRAISE HIM.

Public Officials Discuss Plans for Governing Island—Commission to Be Appointed for Each Department—Lawyers Will Handle All Legal Reforms—New Cabinet Is Sworn In—Cholera Kills American Hogs by Hundreds at Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—General Wood had a busy day with the public officials and the members of the conference of representative Cubans, including Generals Rabi, Lara, Sanguily, and Betancourt, and Señor de Castro. The conference will be in session three days.

After the secretaries were sworn in they visited their respective offices to make themselves acquainted with certain details before meeting again for consultation.

General Wood believes each department should have power to do important work. He will appoint a commission to deal with each subject requiring, in his judgment, especial consideration. These commissions will consist of several members, and their duty will be to get the affairs of the island upon a practical working basis of self-government. The most important commissions will deal with finance and the judiciary. The former will arrange a plan of local taxation for all the cities of the island, which will make a majority of them self-supporting and will leave the customs receipts for important public works, many of which are badly needed.

The commission dealing with judicial reforms will include representative American and Cuban lawyers. The American members will probably be Rubens, Conant, and Runcle. It will take charge of the reorganization of Cuban criminal jurisprudence, and will change the prison system of the island, although many minor evils in connection with the prisons have already been abated.

Cubans Praise Wood.

All the Cuban notables—the members of the specially convened conference to exchange views with General Wood—who were present at the meeting today, speak with enthusiasm regarding the frankness with which he developed his plans for the benefit of Cuba. They point out that the Governor General has already begun work along several lines.

General Maso says: "The new Governor General is a man of wonderful tact and marvelous capacity for work. I confidently believe he will prove a great blessing to Cuba."

General Wood has ordered all chiefs of the various public offices to send in lists of their employés, setting forth nationality, length of service, and relationship to the revolutionary movement.

Cholera Kills Hogs.

Eight hundred hogs were recently imported to Havana from the United States, but 600 died within three days. Major Davis says the animals died of cholera and recommends no more hogs be brought from the United States, as he considers further importations would be dangerous to the health of Havana.

New Cabinet Takes Oath.

The President of the Supreme Court, Señor Mendoza, in the throneroom of the palace today administered the oath of office to members of the new Cabinet, with the exception of Senator Villalon, the Secretary of Public Works, who is unable to reach here before next Sunday.

PRECAUTION AT PHŒNIX PARK.

Larger Force and Increased Vigilance at Dublin Constabulary Quarters.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A special to the Daily Telegraph from Dublin, Tuesday, says:

"It is stated, apparently on trustworthy authority, that within a few days extra precautionary measures have been adopted at the constabulary depot in Phœnix Park. It is said the barracks will now be guarded by fully armed sentries from sundown until morning, and patrols will march around the buildings.

"A few nights ago the men were aroused by a false alarm and won congratulations from the officers by their sharp turnout on hearing the alarm.

"A body of cavalry has been dispatched from the adjoining barracks to the constabulary department. Additional men are being drafted into the department, and all leaves of absence are suspended.

BIG RUSSIAN FORCE IN CHINA.

Czar's Troops at Port Arthur Said to Now Number Twenty Thousand Men.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says:

"According to a telegram from a trustworthy Chinese source the Russian troops at Port Arthur now number 20,000 men. It is further stated that all the Russian engineers employed in the survey of the new railway lines are protected by strong escorts of Russian soldiers and that almost all of the Chinese officials in the territories to be occupied by the Russians are in Russia's pay.

"The present general situation throughout China is reported to be tranquil.

LEAVES CHORUS TO MARRY.

Miss Mae Knight of "Belle of New York" Company Will Remain in London.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—One member of the "Belle of New York" company will not return to America on Saturday's steamer. Mae Knight, who fascinated the front row as the first girl in the chorus, was married today to Henry Smyth, a rich young London business man.

EIGHT MEN LOST IN WRECK.

Schooner Puritan Goes Ashore on Cabot Island, Newfoundland, in a Heavy Gale.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 2.—The schooner Puritan was driven ashore on Cabot Island in a heavy gale yesterday, and eight out of its crew of nine were lost.

Six were married men with families. The survivor broke his arm.

It was feared that other disasters will be chronicled within a day or two as the result of the same gale.

Czar Vetoes War Exhibit.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Dr. von Stock, the Russian writer, announces that the proposed Russian war exhibit at the Paris exposition will be omitted upon the Czar's order.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

TEXAS WEATHERS HEAVY STORM

Battleship Rolls Twenty-five Degrees in Fierce Gale While Bringing Maine Bodies.

New York, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The battleship Texas, which brought the bodies of the Maine's dead from Havana to American soil, arrived at the navy yard today. It was learned for the first time that the doughty ship, once considered the hoodoo of the United States navy, had passed through a most thrilling experience while in the performance of its funeral mission.

The Texas came near winning back its old designation. There was a promise for a day and a night that it would turn turtle.

Everything went smoothly until on Saturday, when the ship ran into a northeast gale southeast of Hatteras. The seas dashed over decks, deluging the coal bins and threatening to stave them in.

The Texas rolled twenty-five degrees—a dangerous distance for a vessel of the build and armament of the battleship. Captain Sigsbee, the commander, was greatly worried.

Through Saturday night and Sunday this double danger lasted. On Christmas the Texas succeeded in making Lynn Haven Harbor.

Inspector Kalas Makes an Arrest.

Cian B. Olson rushed from his boarding-house, 79 West Erie street, last midnight in his night clothes, shouting that some one was trying to poison him. At Chicago and Milwaukee avenues he encountered Inspector Kalas and Lieutenant McDonald, who, after a hard fight, landed him in the West Chicago Avenue Station. Olson is thought to be insane.

LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS.

(Continued from first page.)

south of Russia press published an official program respecting the privileges Polish educational institutions were to be granted in teaching and spreading the Polish language in Russian Poland, and many leading articles were written praising the government's liberal treatment of the Poles. A few days ago, according to the local press, two of the most prominent philanthropists of Warsaw were deprived of their titles of "Excellency" and otherwise punished for permitting the use of and teaching the Polish language in some of the educational institutions under their honorary jurisdiction. The Polish books and manuals used by these places were confiscated, and it is understood severe measures will be taken for the prevention of such unlawful acts in the future. This intelligence is received with great sadness and discouragement by the numerous Polish communities in the south.

From the governments of Bessarabia, Kherzon, Ekaterinoslaff, and other parts of south Russia dismal reports are received describing the dreadful state of poverty existing throughout a great number of the numerous villages. In some of these provinces it is said whole villages are on the verge of starvation, and, notwithstanding the niggardly helping hand shown by some of the Zemstvos to relieve the harrowing distress, the mortality is considerable.

BOY

PICKS DRAPER TO WIN.

WATTERSON'S PROPHECY FOR M'KINLEY'S RUNNING MATE.

Kentuckian Declares That He Has Measured the Sentiment of the Republicans of New England and That the Present Ambassador to Italy Is Strongly Favored for the Vice Presidency—National City Bank Increases Its Capital to $10,000,000.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Jan. 2.

Watterson Picks Draper to Win.

According to Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, General William F. Draper, Ambassador to Rome, is to be Republican candidate for Vice President this year. He declares that General Draper is more strongly backed than Root, Woodruff, or any of the other New York or New England Republicans so far mentioned.

Mr. Watterson has made a tour of the large cities of the East within the last few weeks, and his acquaintance with public men enabled him to get an idea of the situation. He said today that New England was practically solid for Draper, who is the head of a cotton machinery manufactory at Hopedale, Mass.

"I know General Draper intimately," said Mr. Watterson, "and his wife, I have known since she was a child. Naturally, I am a little interested in finding out how strong are his chances.

"Regardless of personal preferences I can truthfully say that General Draper looks like a winner. I seldom make predictions, but I am willing to go on record as prophesying his nomination by the National Republican convention at Philadelphia."

Mr. Watterson has been at the Waldorf-Astoria for several days, and left today for Washington.

Victor Capoul is to be associate director of the Grand Opera at Paris in the place of Bertrand, who died on Saturday.

Bank Will Increase Capital to $10,000,000.

The National City Bank, as has been forecasted, will shortly have a capital of $10,000,000, which will make it the largest banking institution in the United States. Heretofore it has had a capital of only $1,000,000. Of all the banks in North America the National City Bank will, in the size of its capital, be exceeded only by the Bank of Montreal, which has a capital of $12,000,000 and a surplus of $6,000,000.

Unlike this institution, however, the resources of the National City Bank will be confined to one place, as under the national banking laws of this country branch establishments are not permitted.

In Canada the laws permit the Bank of Montreal to have branch offices in every important city in the Dominion, besides agencies in New York, London, and elsewhere.

The decision to increase the capital of the National City Bank was reached today at a special meeting of the stockholders. Of the total number of shares outstanding (10,000) there were represented in person and by proxy 9,287 shares.

By a vote of 9,247 shares in favor and no shares against it a resolution was adopted providing for the increase in the capital from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

General Daniel Butterfield, who has been ill for several days at his home in this city, was much improved tonight.

Bells on Kites for Signaling in War.

William A. Eddy of Bayonne, N. J., sent aloft on Monday a chime of sleigh bells by means of two kites nine feet in diameter and two six feet in diameter. He also sent aloft a music box playing waltzes. The chime consisted of nine bells in the form of a half-circle, weighing about three pounds, and they left the earth suspended from the tandem kite cable. The sound of the sleigh bells was distinctly heard in the eastern part of the Bergen Point section of Bayonne.

While the kites automatically failed to ring the bells, yet any quick side jar imparted to the kite cable at earth quickly traveled up to the bells and jingled them loudly, and the vibration then went on up to the kites and gave a faint return jingle. It was found that the bells could be rung aloft with the greatest certainty, acting precisely like a Morse sounder.

Mr. Eddy says that the experiment demonstrates that army signaling can be thus carried on by the regular telegraph code, as well as by heliograph code, the sound being treated like light flashes. With a much more powerful bell sounding apparatus the signals can be transmitted a long distance.

It was also found that a rise of the kites owing to increase of wind cause the sound to be less audible, so that the wind velocity can be measured by the audibility of the sounds.

At 5:20 p. m. a seven-foot storm flyer carried up with it a music box with a megaphone sounding board attachment eighteen inches in diameter and weighing about two pounds. The megaphone pointed toward the earth and the music of two waltzes pervaded the air for a long distance, the music in the air at a height of several hundred feet being audible despite the high northwest wind.

Mr. Eddy believes that the midair music box can be used to entertain open air assemblages at fairs or at the Paris exposition. He believes this to be the first ascension of the kind in the world.

James M. Crafts has resigned the Presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to take effect at the close of the current academic year.

Great Combine to Fight Bell Company.

A meeting is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday at which, it is expected, a combination embracing all the large independent telephone manufacturing companies of the United States will be formed. One of the manufacturers interested said today that the combination proposed would be the first step in the organization of the concern that is being formed to oppose the American Bell Telephone company.

The consolidation of the independent telephone exchanges throughout the country, he said, would follow the union of manufacturers, and the two organizations would unite to fight the Bell people for at least an equal share of the business. The independent exchanges, he added, would be converted into a complete transcontinental system, and the manufacturers' combination would supply the telephones.

The movement to consolidate the independent telephone manufacturing interests was begun about a year ago, when Sterling L. Bailey of Chicago, the promoter of the project, began obtaining options on the principal Chicago concerns.

"There is no doubt that the combination will go through," a manufacturer said today. "There may be some slight hitches, but if those who have been invited to be present are alive to their interests they will remain inside.

"We are simply making another Bell system, of which the manufacturers' association will be one element and the exchange combination the other. Practically all the large manufacturers have their plants in New York and Chicago, and, as all favor consolidation on the plan arranged, nothing remains to be done but to formally organize."

Roland Reed, the actor, passed a comfortable night. He seemed to rest better than before. Today his condition was encouraging.

First Woman Automobile Driver.

The first permit which has been granted to a woman to run an automobile in Central Park was issued today by Park Commissioner Clausen to Florence E. Woods, 182 West Eightieth street. Miss Woods is about 20 years old, and when she applied last Saturday for a permit Commissioner Clausen was doubtful of her ability to manage such a machine. Miss Woods assured him, however, that she was quite capable, and added that if the commissioner would come out on Fifth avenue in front of the arsenal she would prove it. Commissioner Clausen sent Secretary Willis Holly to investigate.

Miss Woods asked him to get in the automobile, which was a light runabout, and then started away. Then rode up the avenue as far as Seventy-second street at a tearing pace; then she turned into the park and came back again.

Secretary Holly reported when they reached the arsenal that Miss Woods was an expert, and on his recommendation the permit was granted.

Commits Suicide in a Boarding-House.

Lemuel H. Butler, manager of the Bartram Butter Trading company of Halifax, N. S., committed suicide today in Mrs. Maria Sutherland's boarding-house, 9 State street, Brooklyn. He cut his throat with a razor. Butler had told Mrs. Sutherland on Sunday night that he wanted to telegraph to Bartram Bros., commission merchants at 62 Pearl street, and partners in the Bartram Butter Trading company, for money, but that he had no money for telegraph tolls.

J. B. Bartram, the head of the firm, said that Butler was subject to fits of insanity. He had no occasion to telegraph the firm for money, Mr. Bartram said.

Lemuel H. Butler was 50 years old and a bachelor. Three sealed letters were found in his pockets. One was addressed to Mrs. Anna Butler, Elgin, Neb.; another to Bartram and Butler, and the third to J. D. Bartram.

Miller Swindle Leads to Suits.

John B. Lord, receiver of the estate of William F. Miller and the fake Franklin syndicate, will begin suit in the United States Court in Brooklyn for possession of the books and records of the "syndicate" and the $13,000 cash held by Property Clerk Blatchford of Brooklyn. Of the $13,000, $4,500 was found in the Floyd street house where the syndicate did business, and $8,500 was found in the possession of Louis Miller, a brother of the defaulter. Louis is now under bail, charged with the crime of receiving stolen property.

Receiver Lord will bring suit tomorrow to recover $12,000, now said to be in the hands of former Sheriff John L. Daily of Richmond, who was named by Miller, just before the latter's disappearance, as assignee.

The cases come in the United States Court under the bankruptcy act.

New Methods of the Sugar Trust.

Announcement was made today by the American Sugar Refining company of a new plan for the disposal of its products. Not only is the factor plan abandoned, but a flat price is made, by which the company is enabled more easily to sell its wares. While not allowing discounts to all buyers, it will, when desirable, allow 15 cents a hundred in addition to the customary 1 per cent for cash. Another change is the adoption of the decimal plan for quotations.

Practically all the independent refineries in this section of the country have adopted more or less closely the plan of the "trust," the most notable exception being Arbuckle Bros.

This concern and the Doeschers are expected to do likewise before long.

Rockefeller Gives Two Deer to the Zoo.

William Rockefeller has presented a young buck and doe to the Bronx Zoo and the animals were shipped today from his private sixty-acre park in Greenwich, adjoining the Rockefeller farm, where they were raised. On this wooded land Mr. Rockefeller placed a few imported deer seventeen years ago. They have increased rapidly and now there are fifty of these fleet-footed animals there. Kind treatment has made them tame, so that they will eat from a stranger's hand. Superintendents Luxon and Lewis drove twenty of them into a pen today and they are to be shipped tomorrow to Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, near where Mr. Rockefeller has another park.

Arthur Grissom Starts In to Be Clever.

Arthur Grissom today took charge as editor-in-chief of the newly projected publication, The Smart Set, a Magazine of Cleverness." Grissom recently instituted a suit for $100,000 against his father-in-law, Dr. W. S. Woods, for alienation of his wife's affections. He charged that Dr. Woods continually taunted him with being a "penny-a-liner" and so worked upon his wife's feelings that she left him.

Asphyxiation Follows New Year Calls.

Adolph Klote was found dead in bed today asphyxiated by gas, and Paul Guthlin, his roommate, was unconscious. His condition is said to be serious. The men had spent yesterday in making New Year's calls, and reached their room at a late hour. It is believed that they failed to notice that the gas had been only partly turned off. The two men were Swiss weavers.

Tells of Quebec's Bid for Trusts.

Lyon T. Leet, a Montreal banker, who is in New York as the unofficial representative of the government of Quebec Province to confer with representatives of corporations recently organized under the New Jersey law, with a view to the introduction of the New Jersey system of incorporation into Quebec, said tonight:

"When the Quebec Legislature meets on Jan. 18 there is little doubt that a bill will be passed making it possible for the province not only to get all the benefits through taxation that now accrue to American States where Canadian companies are incorporated, but also making it attractive for new companies of the United States to take out their incorporation papers in Quebec, and thus, as foreign corporations escape hostile legislation.

"The people of Quebec do not hope for the Dominion government to take up the matter of establishing a general liberal incorporation system for companies, for we think that, as Quebec is the province which bears the largest share of the general expense of the Dominion, it alone should be privileged to have the special means of attracting large corporations.

"By the return home of our own companies the Province of Quebec will the first year increase its revenues $100,000 a year. From the entry into Quebec of corporations which no longer find it safe or desirable to locate in the United States we will gain as much revenue as New Jersey, which for the last year had $1,800,000 surplus left over after paying all State expenses, and as Delaware, which in the last three months since its new incorporation law has been in effect, has taken in $75,000 from incorporation fees."

Troubles of the Eclectic Club.

Some women had tearful faces and some had chins tilted high as they left the home of Mrs. George J. Van Schaick, at 23 West Thirty-seventh street, today. These signs of defeat and victory were explained when it was made known that there had been a meeting of the Governing board of the Eclectic club. They had discussed, behind bolted and barred doors, the published accounts of the club's doings at its previous meeting.

Fearful punishments were talked over for the members who have dared "tell" on others who indulge in cocktails at Delmonico's at the close of the regular meetings.

Mrs. H. Wallerstern, the President, has already resigned, and it is said that the air is full of other resignations. There is also a rumor that the Delmonico people have hinted at another meeting place for the club.

Trial Run of Automobile Omnibus.

An automobile omnibus, controlled by the Fifth Avenue Coach company, made its first run today down Fifth avenue from Eighty-eight stret to Washington Park. Officials of the company and representatives of the press made the first trip. The machines are to replace the coaches now running in the avenue.

SHIPOWNERS WIN THE SUIT.

Government Fails in Punishment of Men Who Were Charged with Cuban Filibustering.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2.—Judge Dallas in the United States Court of Appeals today affirmed the decision of the District Court of Delaware in dismissing the suit of the United States against the steamer Laurada. The government sought to have the vessel forfeited and its owners fined for engaging in alleged filibustering expeditions during Cuba's rebellion against Spain.

ALL VOTE FOR BLACKBURN

UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FOR SENATOR IN KENTUCKY CAUCUS.

Goebel Element In Democratic Party, with a Clear Majority in Legislature, Gives Solid Vote for the Silver Leader—Election Said to Be Assured—John H. Whallen, Accused of Attempted Bribery, Gives Bonds—Notice of Contest.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Without a dissenting voice, J. S. C. Blackburn was tonight nominated for United States Senator by a joint Democratic caucus, presided over by Senator Goebel.

The caucus was not attended by Senators Hays and Alexander and the Brown Democrats, but every other Democratic member of both Houses was either present or accounted for. The meeting was harmonious throughout and no other person was mentioned.

The Democratic caucus having organized both House and Senate there is little doubt of the election of Mr. Blackburn. The stories of a possible bolt from the caucus are not believed, a bolt at this time being susceptible of serious interpretation in view of the alleged bribery exposure in which Senator Harrell figured last night. The balloting will be held in separate session two weeks hence. Then will follow a joint session, at which Blackburn will probably be elected.

Says Goebel Party Carried State.

In his speech of acceptance Blackburn said the State election, when purged of fraud, would show that every Democratic candidate for State office had been fairly and honestly elected. He said he believed the Democrats won the fight in November, and he believed that a Democratic Legislature would not fail to carry the contests to a successful conclusion and give the State offices to the Democratic contestants, who were the rightful claimants to them and should now be in possession.

Whallen Under Bonds.

John H. Whallen, who is accused by Senator S. B. Harrell of having attempted to bribe him by offering him $4,500 to vote against Goebel in the Gubernatorial contest, arrived here this afternoon, and gave bond in the sum of $10,000. He was accompanied to the Sheriff's office by General P. Wat Hardin and other anti-Goebel leaders. His examining trial is set for 2 o'clock tomorrow, when his attorneys will enter a plea denying the jurisdiction of the local courts, claiming that the offense, if there is one, was committed in Louisville. The Louisville Trust company officers refused to turn over to the authorities here the safety box in which the money is said to be deposited, and Judge Cantrill issued attachments for them.

Governor Denounces Election Law.

Both Houses of the Legislature organized at noon by electing the nominees of last night's Democratic caucus. Governor W. S. Taylor submitted a message of over 7,000 words, covering State affairs and presenting elaborate reasons for the repeal of the Goebel election law, which he called the "infamy of 1898 that had demoralized, disturbed, and disgraced the State."

He recited at length how many citizens had been disfranchised, and claimed that even after the ballots were cast there was injustice in counting the same in making the returns. He pointed out the great danger to the Commonwealth with all the power at elections being vested in any one party to the exclusion of all other parties. The Governor recommends a new State Capital Building, stringent laws against lynching and all mobs, and the prohibition of the use as well as the sale of cigarettes.

Notice of Contest Served.

The notice of contest by Senator Goebel and J. C. W. Beckham against Governor Taylor and Lieutenant Governor Marshall was served late this afternoon. Nine different grounds of contest are embraced in the notice.

SENATORIAL FIGHT ON IN IOWA.

Cummins and Gear Factions Both Claim to Hold Majority of Votes—Legislature Opens Today.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The Senatorial contest is on in earnest tonight. The headquarters of both candidates have been crowded all day and the rival candidates for Speaker are also occupying positions near the center of the stage. Fully half the members of the House are in town and the incoming trains tonight will bring a good share of the remainder before morning.

Senator Gear has not arrived, but is expected tomorrow. The contest over the organization of the House is the main feature of the Senatorial fight tonight. There have been a few sensational incidents today, but tonight both sides appear to be equally confident of winning.

Chairman Weaver of the State Central committee said tonight the friends of Senator Gear were confident that they will organize the House and that Dr. Bowen will be elected Speaker. It is claimed forty-seven votes are certain for Bowen, which is six more than is necessary to win. At Eaton headquarters it is denied that Bowen has anything like that number of votes and it is said that there are being additions made to the Eaton column constantly.

AMENDS ANTI-TRUST MEASURE.

Ohio Legislator Adds Clause to Valentine Law Making Refusal to Produce Evidence Punishable.

Columbus, O., Jan. 2.—Representative Russell of Meigs County introduced in the Legislature today the first amendment to the Valentine anti-trust law. Mr. Russell's bill supplements the Valentine act and provides that no person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, papers, tariff contracts, or other documents when called into court. It provides especially that persons testifying under the original act concerning the operation of trusts shall not be subjected to criminal prosecution.

Governor Bushnell's last message to the Legislature was submitted to that body today. Among other things he said:

"Ohio has suffered much from the loss of capital which has found a home in States offering special inducements. Our present laws relating to the taxation of certain corporations are good and there does not seem to be further need of measures which may be considered as in any way prohibitory on the further business life of the organizations of capital which are consistently and sincerely obeying the statutes.

"While it is believed that the laboring classes have had a more comfortable and satisfactory life during the recent past than for many years, there is yet necessity for assisting them in many ways. Every safeguard that the law can throw around them should be given, provided such measures are equitable and just to all concerned."

MISSISSIPPI SOLONS CONVENE.

Message of the Governor Recommends the Building of a Textile School.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 2.—The Mississippi Legislature convened at noon today. Only two members were absent from each House. The Hon. A. J. Russell, a prominent attorney of Meridian, was elected Speaker of the Lower House without opposition.

Lieutenant Governor Janes presided at the opening session of the Senate. The Hon. J. R. Dinsmors of Noxubee was elected President pro tem.

The Governor's message, which was read tonight, recommends the building of a State textile school, and favors a $160,000 appropriation for confederate pensions, which is nearly double the former sum.

GORMAN'S MAN IS A WINNER.

Lloyd Wilkinson Chosen by the Democrats for Speaker of the Maryland Legislature.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—It was an easy victory for Lloyd Wilkinson, the East Shore candidate for Speaker of the House, in the Democratic caucus tonight. He was the choice of former Senator Gorman and Governor-elect Smith. General F. C. Latrobe, the seven-term Mayor of Baltimore, who was his opponent, received only the votes of the city delegation and three from Frederick County.

HANNA TO REMAIN CHAIRMAN.

President McKinley Desires Him to Conduct This Year's Campaign and He Consents to Do So.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 2.—According to the Cleveland Leader, information received from a source second only to President McKinley and Senator Hanna is to the effect that not only will Senator Hanna be the chairman of the next Republican National committee but will be both temporary and permanent chairman of the Republican National convention.

This statement may perhaps be explained upon the hypothesis that such is the expressed wish of President McKinley and that the President, being the only candidate before the convention for the office he holds, the delegates will cheerfully acquiesce. The statement is made that the only question which has ever existed as to the continuation of Senator Hanna's leadership in the coming campaign was that regarding his health.

He has now announced his willingness to undertake the new task next year and the President's wish in that respect is to be gratified.

The same source of information is authority for the statement that the delegates at large from Ohio to the Republican National convention will be Senators Hanna and Foraker, Governor Nash, and General Dick, chairman of the State Executive committee.

LAWMAKERS AGAIN IN SESSION.

Michigan Legislature Asks for a General Revision of the Constitution.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 2.—Both the Senate and House reassembled tonight after the New-Year's adjournment and held short sessions. A concurrent resolution was adopted requesting the Governor for a message asking for submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for a general revision of the constitution. Notice was given in the Senate of a bill providing for a specific tax on all mining companies of the upper peninsula.

WHITE FLEES FROM MICHIGAN.

Former Attorney General, Indicted for Part in Military Board Scandal, Disappears.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Former Quartermaster General William L. White of Grand Rapids, indicted by the Ingham County grand jury for his connection with the Henderson-Ames deal, by which the State lost $40,000, has disappeared. Inspector General A. T. Marsh of Allegan, also indicted, is also missing, although his attorney, Horace M. Pope of Allegan, says he will show up at Lansing on Thursday with bondsmen.

White left Grand Rapids for Chicago on Friday night, ostensibly to spend Sunday and New Year's with his mother. Friends here today received a letter from White stating he would not return because he was being made the scapegoat in the prosecution of Military board members. He asserted his innocence, but said he could not stand up under the burden. Before leaving, he sent his divorced wife a draft for $500, assuring her he would always take care of her as long as he lived.

In his letter, which gave no intimation as to his ultimate destination, he said people would not hear from him for several months.

White's friends have believed in him up to today, and many of them still assert he is all right. He kept up his nerve during the grand jury's investigation until the story of the Henderson-Ames deal came out and Governor Pingree demanded the resignation of the bunch of Generals. After that he became despondent, admitting last week things looked serious, although still declaring that in an open trial he could straighten out the tangle. He declared that personal enmity and political scheming were at the bottom of it.

Mrs. Susan White, the mother of General White, is said to reside in Twenty-second street, near Indiana avenue. A canvass of houses in that vicinity last night failed to locate Mrs. White or the General. In the flat building at the northwest corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street it was said a family named White had resided there up to a year ago, when they moved to Peoria.

TRIES TO SWALLOW A CHOP.

Bone Catches in William McAvoy's Throat and Doctors Say He May Die.

William McAvoy, 813 Blue Island avenue, tried to swallow a whole pork chop yesterday, and as a result was on the operating table at the Presbyterian Hospital for over an hour, while doctors worked to save his life. McAvoy is employed by Fraser & Chalmers, Rockwell and Twelfth streets. At noon he started to eat his lunch, and in some manner the chop slipped down his throat. The chop contained a bone an inch long, and this lodged in his throat. Several of his fellow-workmen saw his predicament, called the Thirteenth Street police, and McAvoy was taken to the hospital in the patrol wagon. His throat was so severely injured that he was unable to leave the hospital after the bone had been extracted. The surgeons say that he may possibly die from the effects of his injuries.

INJURED BY GAS EXPLOSION.

Several People Hurt in a Hotel at Albany, Ind., and Property Is Damaged by Fire.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 2.—There was a natural gas explosion in the basement of the Bartlett Hotel at Albany this evening, and the new brick building had a narrow escape from destruction. Several people were slightly injured.

The explosion was directly under the office, in which there were fifteen persons who had just emerged from the dining-room. John Bartlett, owner of the property; Fred McDonald, and Mrs. Alley, the latter of Coldwater, O., were bruised and slightly burned. The other occupants of the room escaped, being seated about the walls in the office. McDonald was hurled through a window into the street. Mrs. Alley's clothes were on fire. Several members of the "Soldier's Sweetheart" troupe were in the office.

DEATHS REVIVE PLAGUE SCARE.

White Girl and Two Chinamen Die at Honolulu and Fatalities Again Alarm People.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2.—The steamer Australia, which arrived from Honolulu this afternoon, reports the death of a white girl at Honolulu on Dec. 22, and that two Chinese were found dead of the plague in the Chinese quarter on Christmas day. These fatalities started the plague scare again, and every precaution was being taken to stamp out the disease when the boat left. The Australia brought only one steerage passenger. On account of the plague the agents of the vessel refused to carry any of the half-hundred people who wanted to come to San Francisco second-class.

Steam the Cause of Bijou Alarm.

The fire scare which occurred at the Bijou Theater on Sunday night was caused by steam being blown over the electric sign in front of the building, which was mistaken for fire by pedestrians. There was no fire from the electric sign, as was reported.

Will Fight the Jamaica Treaty.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 2.—Senator Shoup of Idaho and Senator Clark of Wyoming, while here last week, said to interested persons they would pledge themselves to do all in their power to defeat the proposed Jamaica treaty, having become convinced of its harmfulness.

ALDERMAN KILLED BY GAS.

THOMAS F. RYAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF EVANSTON WORKS, OVERCOME.

With William Miller He Seeks to Repair a Defect in the Purifying-Room—Both Are Rendered Unconscious—Tardily Discovered—Physicians Work a Night and a Day, but Save Only One of the Men—Special Meeting of Council Today.

Alderman Thomas F. Ryan, superintendent of the Evanston gas works, died last night of asphyxiation. Doctors had worked continuously for more than twenty-four hours to save his life, but their efforts were in vain. William Miller, an employé of the works, was also overcome, but after physicians had spent a night and a day pumping oxygen into his lungs he regained consciousness. He will recover. Ryan and Miller entered the purifying room of the plant to do some work, and were overcome, through an accident not yet explained.

Few of the employés of the gas works were on the premises because it was a holiday. At 1 o'clock Miller discovered that the purifying pans were exhausted and needed replenishing. He reported the matter to Superintendent Ryan. Men were sent for to do the work, but they could not be found. It was imperative that the part of the works in which the gas is purified be put in working order, and Ryan went to do the work himself, with only Miller to assist him.

He was gone from the office an hour when Oscar Anderson, an employé of the boiler-rooms, sought him to ask some advice. At the office Anderson was told the Superintendent had gone to the purifying-room. He went there with other employés, who had grown apprehensive, and they saw Miller lying near the door.

Miller Taken Out.

The men muffled their faces and quickly dragged the unconscious man out into the air. He seemed to be dead. Some of the men ran into the room again, but they reeled out, dizzy and stifled.

A second effort to discover if Superintendent Ryan was also in the room was successful. He was found farther in and sitting with his back against the wall. A pile of bricks beside him kept him from falling with his face to the floor. They carried him out. His face was black and he, too, seemed to be dead.

Dr. James Baird and Dr. E. H. Webster were called. When they arrived they said they believed both men were dead. They set to work, however, to resuscitate them, if possible. All of the evening and all of the night the physicians worked over the apparently lifeless bodies. Early this morning Miller opened his eyes and gave signs of recovery.

He will recover.

Superintendent Ryan was taken to his residence yesterday morning, although he had not given any signs of reviving. Without rest or stop, the doctors worked over him all night. They pumped oxygen into his lungs and tried every restorative known to serve in such cases. Instead of improving his condition grew slowly worse. The color in his face deepened and the doctors abandoned hope of his recovery.

Superintendent Ryan Dies.

He was taken to his residence at 1720 Emerson avenue, and there they continued to work, but at no time did he give indication that he would recover, and at 9 o'clock last night he died.

Cannot Explain Accident.

It has not been discovered in what way the gas was let into the room where Ryan and Miller were at work. Superintendent Ryan was the one who planned the construction of the Evanston gas works twelve years ago. When the plant was completed he became superintendent of it, and retained the position until his death. He was considered one of the most competent men in the superintendence and direction of gas works in the West, and was an exceptionally careful man.

Superintendent Ryan was born in Cincinnati thirty-eight years ago. He moved to Chicago when a boy. He had worked in gashouses nearly all his life.

The Council will hold a special session today to take action on the death of Alderman Ryan and to make arrangements to attend the funeral.

GLOBE'S PRESIDENT IN CHICAGO.

Charles H. Cole, Head of Boston's Defunct Bank, Returns East to Answer Embezzlement Charges.

Charles H. Cole of Boston, former President of the defunct Globe National Bank of Boston, arrived at the Auditorium Hotel last night on his return from California, en route to Boston to answer to two indictments returned against him. It is alleged he embezzled $600,000 and $300,000 of the funds of the bank at different times. He was accompanied by his wife and son, Edward B. Cole, and was in charge of three Massachusetts State officers—H. Z. Osborn, S. B. Osborn, and R. S. Brown—who went to California after him. They will resume their journey this morning. Neither Mr. Cole nor his son would be seen, and none of the members of the party would talk.

FALLS FROM FOURTH STORY.

Ernest Misch Plunges from a Ladder Through a Window to the Street—Dies Several Hours Later.

Ernst Misch, an employé of the Champion Chemical company, 195 Michigan street, fell last evening through a window of the fourth floor of that building to the sidewalk. He died several hours later at Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Bones were broken in half a dozen places and internal injuries resulted from the fall. Misch lived at 955 North Tallman avenue. He was fastening bolts in the ceiling and stood on a ladder near a window. He lost his balance and fell through the window.

PLEAS IN MINERS' CASE TODAY.

Arguments of the Fourteen Attorneys Expected to Consume Several Days.

Vienna, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The last witness for the defense in the case of the Carterville miners was examined today, and it is expected that the taking of testimony will end by noon tomorrow, and that the pleas will begin in the afternoon. Fourteen attorneys are engaged in the case, and as all of them expect to make pleas the case will hardly go to the jury before the first of next week.

Police Investigating a Fire.

Lieutenant Healey and policemen of the Stanton Avenue Station are investigating a fire in a room on the first floor at 3244 Graves place on Monday night. A quantity of old clothing saturated with oil was found blazing by Policeman McGuire. Mrs. Esther Crome occupies the building, which is owned by George F. Harding. Mrs. Crome was not at home when the fire started. A suspect was arrested yesterday, but released.

Charles Moore's Body Is Found.

The body of Charles Moore was found yesterday afternoon in a gutter near the Rock Island tracks at One Hundred and Fifteenth street, Morgan Park. There were cuts on the back of the head and on the side of the face. It is supposed that Moore fell from a train. The Coroner will investigate this morning.

Back from Cape Nome.

W. C. Slade, D. O'Hara, and E. M. Walters, from the Cape Nome gold fields, and J. F. Wardner from Dawson, registered at the Auditorium Annex last night. They all said the Nome gold fields were rich. Cape Nome, they said, means "Cash-in-Cape." From the way the land looks like a rich bug is not one.

SEER POINTS WAY TO BODY.

Alleged Feat of a Chicago Clairvoyant Excites Wonder in Massachusetts Town.

South Landisfield, Mass., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The strange circumstances surrounding the finding of the body of aged Mrs. Fidelia Brewer, who disappeared three months ago, convinced many that the discovery was due to the powers of a Chicago clairvoyant. Coroner Beebe is inclined to this view.

William Smith of 505 Washington boulevard, Chicago, wrote to his father, the local postmaster, telling him of a clairvoyant in Chicago who could tell what had become of Mrs. Brewer if he could see her photograph and hold in his hand some article which had belonged to her. The photograph and a handkerchief were sent, as were the full name, age, and date of marriage of Mrs. Brewer.

On Saturday last Postmaster Smith received a letter from his son, who said that the clairvoyant had given him the following:

"The old lady is dead, but there was no foul play. When she left her home she went one and one-half miles due west, across a little bridge, past a white house, over a stone wall about thirty or forty yards from a brook. I can see her lying there in a pool of water."

By following these directions the body of Mrs. Brewer was found in the swamp by her son, Julius Brewer.

William W. Smith, a coachman who lives at 505 Washington boulevard, said last night that he consulted a medium who lives on the West Side and was told to write on a piece of paper the facts connected with Mrs. Brewer's disappearance, which he did. The clairvoyant then folded the paper, he says, without looking at what was on it, placed it to his forehead and returned it to Smith. He then told Smith where the body could be found.

CLERK OF COURT IN TROUBLE.

Bondsmen of Albyn Frank, an Omaha Official, Take Possession of His Office.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The office of Albyn Frank, Clerk of the District Court, was tonight taken possession of by his bondsmen. The latter are Edgare Zabriskie and J. Perkins, who are pledged in the amount of $10,000. The transfer took place quietly and with the acquiescence of Mr. Frank. No charge has been preferred against him by the bondsmen, who will not state definitely that they believe the Clerk short in his accounts. They simply say they are taking this means of protecting their interests. Frank refuses to make a statement. The law allows an annual salary of $5,000 and provides that all fees received in excess of this amount shall be turned into the county funds. The amount passing through the Clerk's hands is in the neighborhood of $75,000 a year.

DUCKED TO PAY A FIGHT BET.

Pittsburg Man Takes an Icy Plunge as a Result of Misplaced Confidence in Maher.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—John Burns, an employé of the Allegheny water works, paid a prize fight bet today by taking a plunge in the Troy Hill reservoir. Burns bet on Maher. Dave Fayer, who guessed the winner, invited a score of friends to the scene, broke a hole in the ice, and let Burns into the water, using a rope so as to prevent him from drowning. After the bath Fayer helped to thaw out Burns.

OBITUARY.

DEWITT C. GRAY, Chicago, died yesterday of heart failure, aged 56 years. He was President of the Gray Cigar company. He was born near Lake George, N. Y., in 1835. In 1849 he removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in flour milling. In 1879 he came to Chicago and became connected with the firm of Handy, Richardson & Co. of the Board of Trade. Later he organized the Gray Cigar company. He served in the federal army during the war of the rebellion, winning a Captain's commission. His widow, a son, Charles W. Gray, and two daughters, Corinne L. and Mignon O. Gray, survive him. Funeral services will be held at the residence, 1134 Washington boulevard, today at 4 p. m., the Rev. William B. Hamilton, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, officiating. Interment will be at St. Louis.

ZENAS R. BLISS, Washington, D. C., died at Providence Hospital in that city yesterday after an illness of some weeks. He was a native of Rhode Island. He had a distinguished military record during the war of the rebellion, and was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at Fredericksburg and the Wilderness. He reached the grade of Major General in May, 1897, and retired a few days later at his own request after forty years of active service.

L. E. BROOKFIELD, Sterling, Ill., died at Pasadena, Cal., Monday. He was President and chief owner of the Rock Falls Manufacturing company, the Sterling Hearse and Carriage company, and had large interests in other institutions. He left a wife and three children. Some time ago Mr. Brookfield suffered from nervous prostration, and went to Cal. for the benefit of his health. The body will be buried at Sterling.

GENERAL MICHAEL GRIFFIN, Eau Claire, Wis., was buried at Eau Claire yesterday. Governor Scofield, ex-Governor Hoard, Congressman Esch, and many other prominent politicians were present. The funeral was under Masonic direction. Flags were at half mast and banks and other business-houses and public offices were closed during the funeral.

AARON A. WEBSTER was buried at South Bend, Ind., yesterday. Congressman Abraham Lincoln Brick delivered the funeral oration. Mr. Webster was 84 years old and had resided in South Bend seventy years. He was one of the promoters of the underground railway before the civil war.

JOHN ALBERT, Philadelphia, Pa., died yesterday, aged 91 years. He was well known as a maker of violins.

Coffee headaches Left when change was made to Postum Food Coffee

"As long as I drank coffee once every month, regularly, I had a bilious sick headache. I had often read in the papers about Postum Food Coffee, but, like lots of people, I thought you were praising your own goods to sell them.

"Finally, I asked my husband to buy me a small package to try. I boiled it not quite as long as your directions said, and did not like it. The next morning I made coffee for breakfast and had a sick headache.

"The third morning I tried Postum again, boiling it about twenty minutes. Then it tasted good, and the longer I drank it the better I liked it. That was about three months ago. We have had Postum ever since, and never in all this time have I had the least kind of a headache or been sick in any way.

"I told a brother-in-law of my experience. He suffered with bilious headaches, and was threatened with nervous prostration. He stopped coffee, and began using Postum Food Coffee, which he did not like at the first trial, but soon got so he liked it very much indeed, when they learned to make it right. It has cured him also.

"The following friends have been helped by leaving off coffee and using Postum: D. B. Wieatt, his wife and sister; J. H. Mathews, his wife and daughter. We are naturally very strong advocates of Postum Food Coffee." Lille E. Mathews, 466 24th-st., Detroit, Mich.

No Malaria In California

Inspiriting air, constant sunshine, equable temperature, and out-door recreation in endless variety.

More delightful than the Mediterranean.

The shortest journey, finest trains, and best meal service are by the Santa Fe Route.

TICKET OFFICE, 109 ADAMS-ST.

Wednesday Jan. 3.

Big men's big trousers, 40 to 48 waists; $3 for our regular $4.50 to $7.00 qualities

We've fined ourselves 30 to 50 per cent of former prices for having too many big sizes on hand.

You may collect the fines.

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"ATWOOD BUILDING," Northwest Corner Madison and Clark Sts.

is a prime favorite at the club, and a family board. A bottle "broken" at home or at the club is sure to prove restful and invigorating.

Its absolute purity and genuine flavor of malt and hops is a refreshing proposition not alone appreciated by the connoisseur and epicure.

There are several brands—BLATZ WIENER strikes the happy medium. Try a case.

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Best Dining Car Service.

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150 State-st.

READ... The Tribune War News

CANNOT WITHDRAW ARMY

OFFICERS SAY TROOPS MUST STAY IN PHILIPPINES ANOTHER YEAR.

Recent Attempted Uprising Reveals Danger—Civil Government Impossible at Present Time—President Confers with Captains Regarding Rewards of Navy for Services During Spanish War—McKinley May Name New Major Generals Soon.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.

Army Must Hold Islands Another Year.

According to the opinion of influential army officers, the situation in the Philippines, as developed within the last two weeks, has shown the necessity of keeping the islands under military control for at least another year. Civil legislation for the Philippines, except of the most general character, they believe to be out of the question.

The attempted uprising in the City of Manila and the discovery of strong squads of the enemy in various places all over the island lead military men to the positive conviction that while the rebellion as a well organized army movement has undoubtedly been broken up the disintegration will inevitably result in the creation of numerous small predatory bands which can be controlled only by a strong central military authority.

Many members of Congress have been anxious to begin legislating for the Philippines, but the leaders are aware military men cannot guarantee peace, and, in fact, believe the organization of municipal governments to any great extent would simply give Aguinaldo and his followers an opportunity to masquerade as amigos until the time was favorable for another organized rebellion.

Attention is called to the fact the insurgent army has been disintegrated, not captured, and there are many thousand stands of arms hidden in the interior which could be used readily if the local authorities were treacherous.

In the opinion of experts military control is absolutely necessary for at least a year, although, if Luzon becomes reasonably peaceable, the experiment may be tried of grafting a civil administration on the military rule, just as is now being done in Cuba under General Wood. Even that, it is believed, is impossible for some months to come, and it is asserted the influence of the administration will be exerted in Congress to prevent precipitate action in the way of civil legislation until the army can guarantee peaceable conditions in the islands.

Colonel Richard Comba, of the Fifth Infantry, has been ordered from New York to Fort Sheridan.

Conference as to Naval Rewards.

There was an interesting discussion at the White House today in regard to the recognition by the government of the gallantry of officers and men of the north Atlantic squadron who took part in the fight off Santiago. The conference, for it assumed that aspect, was attended by Captains Clark, Wainwright, Chadwick, Higginson, and Evans, who had prominent commands in the conflict.

It is understood Secretary Long urged upon the President a speedy settlement of the question of reward. The plan of properly recognizing the officers and men who served on that occasion was blocked in Congress by the controversy over Sampson and Schley, and the President has, it is said, hesitated about antagonizing those who are most outspoken in their opposition to the administration view of the situation.

Secretary Long is still of opinion that Admiral Sampson should have the lion's share of the glory of the victory, and he is said to have insisted in recent talks with the President that Rear Admiral Schley should not be nominated for the grade of Vice Admiral if that is created, even below Sampson. He will not go so far, as some of the naval officers believe, as to submit any further statements to the Congressional committees, well knowing the popular sentiment on the subject, although if he is called upon to offer advice he is expected to recommend the reviving of the old grade of Vice Admiral.

Naval officers are awaiting the result with considerable interest. Most of them appreciate the injustice of allowing the Sampson-Schley controversy, maintained largely by the Bureau of Navigation, to interfere with the proper reward of officers and men, whose gallantry has been practically ignored by Congress because the bureaucrats were unable to convince the representatives of the people of the justice of putting a man who never did fight over one who always did.

Members of the Cabinet will give a series of Saturday night dinners to President and Mrs. McKinley. The first one will be that of Secretary Hay, Jan. 13. Secretary Gage will entertain the President and Mrs. McKinley Jan. 20, Secretary Root Jan. 27, Postmaster General Smith Feb. 3, Secretary Long Feb. 10, Secretary Hitchcock Feb. 17, and Secretary Wilson Feb. 24. The Attorney General will not entertain the President or any one else during this season on account of the illness of his wife's mother.

Representative Wants Roberts Sworn In.

"I hope the Roberts committee will report in favor of allowing the member-elect from Utah to take his seat," said Representative Sam Smith of Michigan. "He undoubtedly should be granted that right, which he is entitled to because of the certificate of election held by him.

"When I came here at the beginning of the session my mind was made up the only proper thing to do was to permit Roberts to be sworn in, and I have seen nor heard nothing since that time to change my opinion. After he has been sworn in it will be proper to unseat him, if he is guilty of polygamy, but the constitution is so plain on the point of administering the oath of office to a member-elect I do not see there is anything to do but to admit him. Of course, if Roberts is guilty of polygamy he should be expelled.

"There is but one way to expel a member of Congress, and it cannot be done before he is sworn in. I am in favor of doing business in a proper and orderly way, as it has more effect, and no bad precedents are set, and we will not be plagued by regrets.

"There is no doubt the State of Utah has broken its compact with the national government, and we should turn out every Representative it sends here who is guilty of polygamy. I know it will require a great deal of explaining to show why the course I advocate should be followed, and it is undoubtedly the unpopular one. It is just, however, and if public sentiment against administering the oath of office to Roberts were not so strong, in my opinion, this course would be followed."

Mrs. Dewey will give a reception next Monday. This probably will compensate those disappointed in not being included in the list yesterday.

Many Want to Be Brigadier Generals.

Army officers are awaiting with much impatience the nominations which probably will come from the White House tomorrow of two new Brigadier Generals. There has been a vacancy in that grade for some weeks and another was created by the retirement of General Carpenter the other day. There are many candidates for the places, some of them Colonels of the line with war records, who, on appointment, will be willing to go at once on the retired list.

The names of twelve such officers were furnished the President recently with the idea that this form of reward might be bestowed and the vacancy finally reserved for the officer who should actually perform the duties pertaining to the rank. The officers previously elevated and retired would be benefited by attaining a grade which they could not ordinarily hope to reach and of getting on the retired list with the pay of a Brigadier General instead of that of a Colonel.

Any one is eligible to appointment as a Brigadier General, and this fact has increased the list materially. The names of some of the volunteer officers have been mentioned in this connection, including those of Generals Lee and Wheeler. It is understood General Wheeler is anxious to be appointed a Brigadier General of regulars, and until he attains the age of 64 years, when he must be retired under the law, and then remain on the retired list with the three-quarters pay and allowances attached to such a comfortable condition.

General Lee is older than Wheeler and reached the age of 64 years last November. This makes him ineligible to appointment. Some of the army officers view with apprehension this swelling of the retired list of the army by the advancement of officers and their immediate and premature retirement.

While undoubted reward is thus given to certain officers, the system adds vastly to the cost of the regular establishment in a manner which was plainly not intended by law. It lays the service open to the attacks of those Congressmen who have opposed the retired list and who are ready to discover the defects of the practice.

Mrs. Charles G. Dawes will have as guests this month Miss Burnham, Miss Raymond, and Miss Walch of Lincoln, Neb.

Congress May Adjourn Early.

Already talk of an early adjournment of Congress is heard, and many members believe it will come about June 1. Talk of this kind is usually heard at the beginning of a session, but it almost always develops the first regular session of a Congress and extends far into the summer. There is some ground, however, for the talk of an early adjournment at this time, because the members are anxious to attend the Republican National convention at Philadelphia on June 19 and desirous of entering the campaign immediately afterwards.

It is not believed much general legislation will be enacted at this session outside of providing a government for Hawaii and Porto Rico and the passage of the financial measures. The financial bill is already well advanced, having passed the House before the holiday recess, and there is a strong disposition on the part of the leaders of the Senate to push it through that body without any unnecessary delay.

It is certain the measure will be discussed at great length, but those who are in a position to know what is likely to happen are of opinion a vote will be taken within forty days from tomorrow. If this program is followed the measure probably will go to the President by March 1, as it will take some time to patch it up in conference committee.

Excellent progress has been made on the appropriation bills, at least five of them being prepared and ready to be taken up for consideration by the respective committees. These measures will be pushed, and if any general legislation is attempted there will be ample time to get it through by June 1. These calculations are largely speculative and are always made during the first days of Congress and generally upset. Many of the leaders say Congress will not adjourn until Aug. 1.

Mrs. James McMillan, wife of the Michigan Senator, will give a dinner on Jan. 12 in honor of Admiral Dewey, and on Jan. 16 there will be a dinner and dance for young people.

Lawton Fund Nearly $40,000.

Today the actual subscriptions to the Lawton fund in the hands of General Corbin amount to $39,263.

General Corbin predicted yesterday the fund would reach $35,000 today, and he is naturally gratified because it has exceeded that amount by nearly $5,000. In discussing the matter today he said:

"It is evident the committee made no mistake when it appealed to the public to assist General Lawton's widow and children. I believe we will have enough money to pay off the mortgage and turn over $50,000 to Mrs. Lawton. The committee is deeply grateful to the people who have responded to the appeal so generously."

Several committees in the different cities are yet to be heard from, and it is known they have considerable money which is not yet taken into account in the figures given out today. The fund has yet three days to run and will be closed on Friday.

In addition to the money being raised for the home fund, the citizens of Indianapolis have started to raise a suscription to erect a monument to General Lawton. Contributions will be received from the people throughout that State, and already $800 has been subscribed for the purpose. Today's list includes $100 from the Times-Herald and $10 from John W. Lowe of Chicago, $1,000 from Kansas City, and $1,000 from J. Pierpont Morgan of New York. Secretary Wilson walked into General Corbin's office today and laid down $100 in gold, saying it was a contribution "from a farmer to a soldier."

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, who has been in France on an extended leave of absence, will return and resume his duties the middle of the month.

Hichborn Amends Report on Cruisers.

Rear Admiral Hichborn of the navy will shortly make a report to the Secretary in regard to the cruisers Albany and New Orleans. He has found it necessary to amend his previous statements in regard to those ships, and will advise the department that, owing to incorrect calculations made by Naval Constructor Bowles at the Brooklyn navy yard, he was misled into pronouncing the New Orleans and the sister ship Albany as unsafe vessels of war, likely to fail to maintain their stability at sea.

His original report, based on the erroneous findings of the constructor at Brooklyn, was somewhat sanguine in its effect, and led the British builders of the two vessels, the Armstrongs of Elswick, to protest against the criticism of their construction. They insisted the Albany, similar to the New Orleans in design, should be examined while still at the English works. This was done by the young constructor then on duty there, and his report shows material difference in the mathematical results from those obtained by Bowles.

This led to another examination of the New Orleans at Brooklyn, with the result of amending the Bowles report in some important respects. Naval officers are elated over the discovery of errors in the original calculation, since the first report caused terror among the relatives and friends of officers and men likely to be assigned to duty on board those cruisers.

The constructors are somewhat embarrassed by the present situation, but they are satisfied with the final result, which has assured the service it has two serviceable ships of war, instead of two worthless hulks, expensively equipped.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, will give a diplomatic dinner Jan. 9.

Marseilles Adopts American Patrol System.

According to Consul Skinner the frequent criticisms of the night police service of Marseilles has been followed within the last few days by the partial application of the American patrol system. Until now the rule has been for two officers to cover each beat together; but as there are less than 150 men available for the service in a town of over 500,000 inhabitants, it frequently happened that policemen were far away when urgently needed.

As a partial remedy it is now arranged that each man shall have his own beat, meeting his neighbors at regular intervals, and calling for assistance when it is required by a set of whistle signals.

"In the existent state of public sentiment," says Consul Skinner, "it occurs to me this would be an opportune time to suggest to the municipal authorities the many advantages of the American patrol wagon system, with electric police calls scattered about the city. I am inclined to believe a proposal to reorganize on American lines would be well received, and, at all events, it could do no harm to make the effort."

ROMANCE IN CHICAGO WEDDING.

G. W. Neff and Miss Nellie Morrison, Married Here, Met First on a Train.

Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Something of a romance attaches to the marriage of George W. Neff of Galesburg and Miss Nellie Morrison, postmistress of North Bradly, Mich., before a Chicago justice today. The bride is a daughter of Allen Morrison, a wealthy owner of Michigan lands and oil wells in West Virginia, and is considered well off herself. The groom came here three years ago with the pacer Johnin P., 2:07¼; Tracy D., Nellie M., April Fool, and other horses, and started business as a horse trainer. During a trip to California he met Miss Morrison on the train, and the friendship developed into a love affair. They will live here.

"L" CRISIS COMES TODAY.

JUDGE GIBBONS TO FIX ITS STATUS IN HABEAS CORPUS RULING.

Northwestern Crew Arrested for Operating a Train and the Outcome of the Resulting Legal Battle Is Vital—Superintendent Hedley Runs Cars Despite the Police—Mayor and Lawyers Confer—May Come Before Council Tonight.

Judge Gibbons at 11 o'clock this morning will hear a petition for a writ of habeas corpus for the employés of the Northwestern Elevated railroad company who were arrested yesterday for operating a train over the company's structure. The decision will determine the right of the city to prevent the operation of trains and eventually the validity of the road's franchise.

The petition for the writ was prepared yesterday afternoon by Clarence A. Knight, the attorney for the "L" company, and Judge Gibbons set the case for today. The attorneys for both the city and the company declared that they expected the decision would have great effect in determining the legal status of the Northwestern "L." Clarence A. Knight said that he would convince the court today that the city was guilty of criminal action in arresting the employés, and that the road had the right to its franchise, having complied with the conditions under which it was granted. James Todd, ex-Assistant State's Attorney, who has been retained as special counsel for the city, declared that the grounds on which he would contest the right of the company to operate its trains were that the structure was insecure and that the operation of trains endangered the lives of passengers.

Police Arrest Train Crew.

The habeas corpus petition is in behalf of Robert Ball and Wallace D. Trickett, "L" employés, who were arrested during the day at Lincoln and Hermitage avenues while running a train bearing thirty-three passengers. The charges against the men are operating a train without due authority, using electricity as motive power without permission, and endangering the lives of the passengers by running over an insecure structure. The arrests were made by Policeman Robinson of the Sheffield Avenue Station, acting under orders from Captain Schuettler, and were the result of orders issued by Commissioner McGann forbidding the running of Northwestern "L" trains.

Although the train crew was arrested other employés ran the cars the entire length of the structure and around the loop. During the run the train was sent through several squads of policemen who attempted to stop it, and, failing in the attempt, had narrow escapes from injury. At Fifth avenue and Randolph streets Lieutenant Deeley and twenty-five policemen were waiting to stop the train when it reached the loop, but Superintendent Hedley, who was the motorman, ran the cars past.

Hedley Outwits the Police.

As soon as the train had started around the loop the police swung the Wells street bridge and blocked the track with ties and structural iron to prevent its return to the North Side. Superintendent Hedley, however, had the cars switched to the Lake street tracks and, rushing through a group of policemen, ran west to Cicero. Afterwards the train was run back to the Market street spur.

Will Start Train Today.

According to Clarence Knight the company will run another train around its tracks at noon today. Captain Schuettler says that the police will prevent such a program.

Lawyers and Mayor Confer.

Attorneys Hutchins and Dennis, representing the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and Blair & Co. of New York, held a consultation with the Mayor during the day. Arrangements were made for another interview, which may lead to a settlement of the difficulties. In speaking of the consultation the Mayor said:

"If we come to an agreement, and I believe that we can, I will see the members of the Council Subcommittee on Railroads, and an attempt will be made to fix the troubles up at the Council meeting tomorrow evening."

The committee meets at 3 o'clock this afternoon to receive any report the subcommittee may make. It will also have before it an opinion from John M. Harlan to the effect that the Fifth avenue part of the Union Loop is a part of the Northwestern "L" and can be forfeited should the remainder of the franchise be voided. Any decision reached by the committee can be ratified by the Council in the evening if a two-thirds majority is secured.

Attacks the Loop Franchises.

Mr. Harlan in his argument takes the position that the city, were it to prosecute the case, could void the franchise of the company not only as to the Fifth avenue side but in the Van Buren street, and it is understood that this is the course the Mayor is considering when he says there are other ways of bringing the Union Loop to time.

Commissioner McGann during the morning issued a further order to the officials of the Northwestern "L" forbidding them to run trains on the ground the city engineers had reported the structure unsafe. Chief Engineer Weston of the road demanded specifications to sustain this charge, and Assistant City Engineer Willman was ordered to make a detailed report, which will be sent to the Council this evening.

MUCH MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

Statements of Controller and Mint Director Show Gains Made During the Year.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the Controller of the Currency, shows that at the close of business Dec. 30 the total circulation of national bank notes was $246,195,523, an increase for the year of $2,460,418, and an increase for the month of $2,435,275. The circulation, based on United States bonds, amounted to $202,759,985, a decrease for the year of $4,256,002, and an increase for the month of $508,082.

The circulation secured by lawful money was $36,435,538, an increase for the year of $6,716,420, and an increase for the month of $1,837,192.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $234,484,570, and to secure public deposits $75,097,880.

A statement issued by the director of the mint shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the calendar year ended Dec. 30, 1899, was $139,243,191, as follows:

Gold	$111,344,220
Silver	26,061,519
Minor coins	1,837,451

The coinage executed during the month of December amounted to $9,711,884, as follows:

Gold	$7,460,909
Silver	1,880,975
Minor coins	355,327

PUBLIC DEBT IS DECREASED.

Monthly Statement Shows Government's Liabilities Reduced $5,791,824 During Month of December.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued today, shows that at the close of business Dec. 30 the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,134,300,007, a decrease for the month of $5,791,824. This decrease is largely accounted for by the purchase of bonds during the month. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$1,026,772,220
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,208,200
Debt bearing no interest	389,914,440
Total	$1,417,895,460

This amount, however, does not include $283,979,403 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold	$ 99,693,927
Silver	307,307,735
Paper	46,585,670
Deposits in national bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, etc.	80,184,605
Total	$1,668,006,041

Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $700,435,000, which leaves a net cash balance on hand of $283,-595,453.

HOSPITAL OPENS A SANITARIUM.

Department Containing Baths of Many Kinds Is Added to the Alexian Brothers' Institution.

Alexian Brothers' Hospital now has a sanitarium of a dozen rooms devoted to the treatment of patients by massage and baths of many kinds, such as medicated, vapor, plunge, shower and sitz. The department was opened yesterday. It will be in charge of Dr. A. Heym, who planned it. Mr. Vorsheim, an instructor in therapeutic gymnastics, is his assistant.

The department is for the treatment of nervous and pulmonary diseases, and the chief element used in the treatment is electricity. In addition to the baths, there are numerous new scientific devices for the cure and treatment of the diseases. There is also a gymnasium attached, where the patients are put through a course of gymnastics, which tends to build them up.

One of the most interesting features is the electric light bath. It is the latest achievement in therapeutics and it is said to be increasing in favor on account of the good results obtained through it in diseases in the nervous system. The apparatus is a small closet, just large enough to hold one person. Inside are 100 sixteen candle-power lights, which raise the temperature to 120°. This is an American invention which was adopted by the Germans and other foreign physicians generally for use in treatments.

This is a department of hydrotherapy, the most prominent part of which is a large douche apparatus. This is a complicated affair and is constructed after the design of Dr. Heyms. It is connected with the ice plant and the heating plant of the hospital, so that at any time of the year douches of any desired temperature may be obtained. The apparatus makes all kinds of applications possible and is said to be nearest perfect of its kind in the United States. There are subdivisions for the full bath, the half bath, and the hip bath. In the electric water bath different currents are used for different diseases. There are ten massage rooms and several full length baths and shower baths.

MAY CALL DR. CHICHESTER.

Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church Is Considering the Pastor of Chicago's First Church.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. William J. Chichester, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, probably will be called to the pastorate of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church of this city to succeed the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, who has accepted the pastorate of the Brick Church, New York City. The committee of the members who visited Chicago and other cities to hear ministers preach has returned, and will make a report this week. Dr. Chichester is a Baltimorean who went from here to Pennsylvania and thence to Los Angeles, Cal., where he built up Immanuel Church, to which the Rev. Hugh K. Walker was called from the Central Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. Brown Memorial is one of the leading Presbyterian churches in this city. Dr. Babcock's salary is said to have been $7,000 a year, and a house was given him rent free.

"I have received no official communication upon this subject," said the Rev. William J. Chichester yesterday evening, when shown the foregoing telegram, although about six weeks ago I received a letter from a friend in Baltimore informing me that the Brown Memorial congregation was considering me as a successor to Dr. Babcock. If a committee from Baltimore was here I never met it, nor do I know when it was here. Brown Memorial Church was built twenty-five years ago. Dr. Gunsaulus of this city was its pastor about twelve years ago. As for myself, I have no reason to complain of my present position. I have met with good success, and my congregation has increased about 300 members during the two years of my pastorate. I like Chicago, and I know it is a good field for church work. Baltimore is a much older and more conservative city, and the progress and development in church work naturally are slower."

GAIN OF NINE STATE BANKS.

One Hundred and Fifty-one of These Institutions Now in Operation in Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The records of the State Banking department show that seventeen State banks have been organized in Illinois since Dec. 12, 1898. Two consolidations have been made, five State banks have gone into voluntary liquidation, four of them being in Chicago. One, the Bank of Arthur, has been organized as a national bank. There were 142 State banks in operation Dec. 12, 1898, and there are now 151 in operation. Four banks increased their capital.

The banks organized in the last year, their location and date of organization, are as follows: Bank of Calhoun County, Hardin, Dec. 19, 1898; the Hill-Dodge Banking company, Warsaw, Dec. 29, 1898; State Bank of Mansfield, Mansfield, Jan. 3, 1899; Pontiac State Bank, Pontiac, Feb. 1, 1899; La Grange State Bank, La Grange, Feb. 28, 1899; Industrial State Savings Bank, Austin, April 1, 1899; North Side State Savings Bank, Austin, April 1, 1899; South Side State Savings Bank, Austin, April 1, 1899; State Bank of Kirkwood, Kirkwood, April 18, 1899; Drovers' State Bank, Vienna, May 10, 1899; Sangamon Banking company, Springfield, May 19, 1899; State Bank of Deland, Deland, July 1, 1899; State Bank of Warren, Warren, July 26, 1899; Farmers' Bank of Chenoa, Aug. 29, 1899; State Bank of St. Anne, St. Anne, Sept. 11, 1899; Avenue State Bank, Oak Park, Nov. 10, 1899; Central Trust and Savings Bank, Rock Island, Dec. 2, 1899.

Increases of capital stock were made as follows: Pullman Loan and Savings Bank, $100,000 to $200,000, Jan. 13; Media State Bank, $25,000 to $35,000, April 18; Oak Park State Bank, $50,000 to $100,000, April 27; Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, July 1. The Peoria Savings, Loan and Trust company changed its name to the Bank of Illinois.

HELD FOR KILLING DESERTER.

Two Men of Tenth Infantry Given Preliminary Hearing in Nebraska Court.

Papillion, Neb., Jan. 2.—Corporal Fair and Private Jockens of the Tenth Infantry, charged with murder in the shooting of Private Morgan, a deserter, had their preliminary hearing today, when the evidence showed they had repeated the order to halt four times before they fired. The testimony also showed that just prior to the sailing of the Eighth Cavalry for Cuba Morgan had deserted from that regiment, reenlisting in the Tenth after that regiment returned from Cuba. The prisoners were held under $1,000 bonds.

LANDSLIDE DAMAGES SEA WALL.

Heavy Rains Cause a Loss of $75,000 to the Government at Mare Island, California.

Vallejo, Cal., Jan. 2.—A landslide occurred on the water front of Mare Island last night. As a result 150 feet of the sea wall slid into the bay, carrying with it tons of granite work, cement, and earth, and loosening 100 feet more of the wall. The break is believed to be due to heavy rains. It is estimated that the actual damage in money caused by the landslide will be $75,000.

HIGHER PAY FOR 25,000 MEN.

Pittsburg Mechanics Receive an Advance of Wages of From Five to Ten Per Cent.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 2.—The wages of 25,000 men in Pittsburg have been advanced from 5 to 10 per cent and in some cases even a greater percentage. Of these 14,000 are employed by the Carnegie Steel company, 6,000 by Jones & Laughlins, and about 5,000 by the United States and National Glass companies.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Owned and controlled by U. S. government. Elegant hotels Arlington and Eastman. Golf. Address L. T. Hay, Manager, for booklet.

WINE OF CARDUI

Twenty Years Sick—Then Wine of Cardui.

Landersville, Ala., Feb. 28, 1899.

I suffered from female troubles for nearly twenty years and when I commenced to take Wine of Cardui I was so bad off I could not do anything. It has greatly helped me. I am so thankful for what it has done. Many thought I had consumption and would never be better.

Mrs. N. C. PARKER.

Women who suffer month after month, with Wine of Cardui so easily obtainable, have themselves to blame for their pitiable condition. Why should you go through agony every month when you can be free from it? Doctors often tell women that female troubles will wear off, but Mrs. Parker's experience does not agree with that. She got worse year by year, until she came very close to the grave. All chances of regaining health were apparently gone. Who can doubt after reading this earnest letter that Wine of Cardui saved this good woman's life? Why should this life-sapping drain, nerve-racking pain, and mind-killing suffering go on? Wine of Cardui stops the drains of irregularities, and relieves the pain caused by every kind of female disorder. The other troubles known as "woman's ills," such as pains in the head, back, lower limbs, lower abdomen and a continual depressed feeling are banished by Wine of Cardui. Now is the time for you to begin its use.

All Druggists Sell $1.00 Bottles.

WINE OF CARDUI

CANADA'S BID TO TRUSTS.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY INDIVIDUALS, NOT BY DOMINION.

Explained That the Proposed Removal from the United States of the Big Industrial Combines Has Been Suggested to the Ministers, but That It Has Developed That the Plan Would Be Opposed in Washington—Tariff Changes to Hold Trade.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The statement that the government has sent a Dominion representative to the United States to promote the transfer of American trusts is still flatly contradicted in official quarters. The persons from Canada who have been in negotiation in the United States with representatives of the American trusts are not officially connected with the government, but they are known to be on friendly terms with the party in power, and one of the supposed agents has been in Ottawa off and on for several weeks in conference with the Ministers.

The answer that this agent is understood to have received is the same as would be given to any one proposing to locate extensive industrial undertakings in Canada—namely: that rebates of duty or bonuses on manufactures would depend on the circumstances of each case.

If it can be shown that large advantage would accrue to Canada by such lines of industry being located in Canada on a large scale, and that Canadian industries already established would suffer no loss, there will be reason for the consideration of the government.

Might Mean Tariff Changes.

It is learned that inquiries at Washington have elicited information of a character not calculated to encourage those who have undertaken the trust removal.

Washington, it is said, would meet the proposed transfers with tariff changes rendering them impracticable. There would be two ways of doing this, it is said—one by letting down the tariff barriers to foreign manufacturers in the industries affected, and the other by putting the tariff up so high on such products as to more than offset the economies of wages and other advantages of removal to Canada.

It is believed here that either course would have the approval of the American people as necessary to preserve to the United States her industrial supremacy.

It is recognized here that in this particular the Washington authorities have the whip-hand and that anything like a wholesale removal of industrial trusts to Canada is consequently impossible.

Lumber Products Exempt.

There may be, however, various branches of industry in which important trusts have been formed in the United States that might locate in Canada without incurring tariff penalties. These are mainly in the lumber line, as in all processes of manufacture in which the products of the forest are the principal raw materials Canada is claimed to have advantages that could be utilized profitably by American manufacturers without injury to established industries in the United States.

It is pointed out here that any trusts which may wish to move to Canada must be concerned in the manufacture of products for export only to countries outside the United States.

While a number of charters are to be applied for at the next session of Parliament for industrial undertakings in the interests of American manufacturers, it is generally understood that their scope will be well within limitations that will not antagonize Washington.

TRIAL OF TORRENCE WILL SUIT.

Case Is Adjourned to Enable the Heirs to Prove the Contestant's Signature.

The hearing of the case of David Torrence, son of the late General Joseph T. Torrence, to break the will of his father and share equally with his sister, Mrs. Jessie Norton Torrence Magoun, in the estate, which is valued at over $1,000,000, was begun before Judge Dunne yesterday.

The bill in the case was filed two years ago. David Torrence alleged that he was a son of General Torrence by the first wife, Margaret Torrence. They were divorced in 1866, when David was 1 year old. The young man claimed that he learned in later years of his father and applied to him for a loan. He said General Torrence first treated him coolly, insisting he was a nephew and not a son. In 1872 General Torrence gave him $2,500 taking what young Torrence says he supposed at that time was a receipt for the amount. He alleges the paper was not a receipt, but was a release of his claims to any part of the estate.

The attorney endeavored to have this alleged release set aside on the grounds that it was fraudulently procured.

Counsel for the contestant insisted that the signature on the alleged release should be proved, and the case was continued to Jan. 11 to enable the lawyers for the heirs to get the evidence.

NEW TERMINALS

Of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company.

All passenger trains of the Wisconsin Central railway now arrive at and depart from the Central Station, Twelfth street and Park row. For further particulars apply at city office, 220 South Clark street.

SEARCH FOR A MISSING MAN.

Oddfellows Take Up the Case of Augustus Jefferson Moore, Who Disappeared on Dec. 23.

Augustus Jefferson Moore of High Springs, Fla., has been missing from 1310 West Monroe street since Dec. 23. Mr. Moore came to Chicago a few weeks ago, accompanied by his wife, in search of employment. He left the house on the afternoon of Dec. 23, with more than $100 in his pockets, and he has not been seen since.

Mr. Moore's disappearance has aroused the Oddfellows, of which organization he was a member, to institute a vigorous search for trace of him. I Will Lodge, No. 141, of this city has issued a request to all brother Oddfellows to make inquiries in their respective localities. Mr. Moore is described as being 5 feet 10 inches tall, having blue eyes and auburn hair, weighing 140 pounds, and wearing a dark sack suit. On his left arm are tattooed the three links, with the letters directly below.

North Side policemen yesterday began a search for Minnie Boldt, 15 years old, who disappeared from her residence, 976 Clybourn avenue, on Dec. 27. She left to visit friends in Lake View, saying she would return home on New Year's eve. Inquiry showed she had not been in Lake View.

CHICAGOANS GOING ABROAD.

List of Passengers from This City Sailing on the Fuerst Bismarck for Mediterranean Ports.

List of cabin passengers booked at the Chicago office of the Hamburg-American line for the steamship Fürst Bismarck, to sail from New York for Mediterranean ports on Jan. 3:

Mrs. L. Z. Leiter and maid.
J. Stanley Jones, Samuel E. Jenks.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dwight.
Mrs. Gertrude E. Jenks.
Miss Florence Dwight.
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Rand.
Miss Priscilla Taylor.
Master H. S. Rand Jr., Miss Caroline Louise Dodge.
Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Dietz.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McHugh.
Miss Maud C. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Williams.
Mrs. George Meeker.
Miss Catharine Williams.
Mrs. Julian St. John Nolan.
Sydney Stewart Williams.
Miss Roberta Nolan.
Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich.
W. F. Castberg.

USES A STOVE AS A SAFE.

August Vincent Places $125 in a Parlor Heater and His Wife Starts a Fire.

A box of charred green paper is all August Vincent has to show for $125 which he saved for days of adversity. To insure the safety of the money, which was in bills of various denominations, Vincent put it in a box and placed the box in a heating stove. The family was to have company for New Year's day, and Mrs. Vincent started a fire in the parlor stove without a thought of the box of money. The fire was blazing brightly when Mr. Vincent discovered what had been done and extinguished the fire. The bills, however, had been badly burned, and will be sent to the Treasury for redemption. Vincent is an employé of the Illinois Central railroad company and lives at 954 Lincoln street.

Ward-Sweeney Wedding at Kenosha.

Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Miss Minnie Ward, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Ward, was married today to Joseph H. Sweeney, a member of the Chicago Fire department. Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney will make their home in Chicago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

L. & W. "Hyconet." L. & W.
A WIDE SEAMED COLLAR.

DEATHS.

BROWN—John Proudit Brown, Jan. 2, 1900, aged 77 years, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Murry Nelson Jr. Services at Pittsfield, Mass.

GRAY—Dewitt Clinton Gray, aged 64 years and 1 month, at his residence, 1134 Washington-blvd. Funeral services Wednesday at 4 p. m. at house. Interment at St. Louis. Member U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R.

HOBEIN—Dora Hobein, née Godow, wife of Henry C. Hobein and dearly beloved mother of Henry F. Hobein, Jan. 2, 1900, at her residence, 1802 N. Ashland-av. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 4, at 2 p. m., thence by carriages to Rosehill. Seattle (Wash.) papers please copy.

McNABB—The funeral of Fred McNabb will be held at 10 o'clock this morning from 172 Blue Island-av., thence to Oakwoods by carriages.

PALMER—Ellen Palmer, wife of Fred W. Palmer of 349 S. Hoyne-av., Tuesday, Jan. 2. Funeral Friday, Jan. 5, 11 a. m., from 378 S. Lincoln-st. Interment at Rosehill.

PELLING—Jan. 2, Maria Pelling, aged 41 years, at her residence 5132 Aberdeen-st., wife of Charles Pelling, née Warden. Funeral Jan. 3 at 2 p. m. to Oakwoods.

PRATT—Jan. 2, Mrs. L. M. Pratt, mother of Mrs. C. R. Gillett, L. Millard Pratt, and Mrs. M. F. Bargent. Funeral, private; services at 5611 Elmwood-pl. Wednesday, 2:30 p. m. Burial at Saranac, Mich.

ROELLE—Franz Joseph Roelle, beloved husband of Maria Roelle and father of Frank, John, and William Roelle, aged 60 years. Funeral from late residence, 65 Winthrop-pl., Friday, Jan. 5, at 9 a. m., to Holy Trinity Church, and from there to St. Boniface Cemetery.

SCHNEIDER—Mathilda, beloved wife of George Schneider, Monday, Jan. 1, 2 p. m. Funeral private from late residence, 2000 Michigan-av., Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 1 p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery.

TANNER—Minnie Tanner, née Kanschagun, beloved mother of Antonia, Lucy, Agnes, Minnie, and Enno Tanner, aged 31 years and 4 months. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 4, from late residence, 601 Sixt.-st., by carriages to St. Mary's.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BOARD of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held at the home, 51st-st. and Vincennes-av., at 10 a. m. today.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

TO RENT—A 4-ROOM STEAM-HEATED, GAS range, hot-water heat, ground floor, $20; with or without furniture. 1608 Oakley-av., cor. Clark. Flat A. Caballo Flats.

COLUMBIA. MAT. TODAY.
1900 AREN'T YOU GLAD You Lived to See It and THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S
Last Matinee Next Saturday.
Next Sunday Night Chas. Frohman Will Present HENRY MILLER IN THE ONLY WAY.....
Advance Sale of Seats for this Remarkable Engagement Will Begin Tomorrow Morning.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:15. Last Matinee Saturday.
LAST TIMES SOL SMITH RUSSELL In His Greatest Success, A POOR RELATION
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT ....STUART ROBSON....
With HENRY E. DIXEY and 22 other Artistic Players in the Splendid Comedy Success, OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

DEARBORN STOCK CO.
PINERO'S UPROARIOUSLY FUNNY FARCE.
THE MAGISTRATE.
Regular Mats. Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat. Souvenir Matinee every Tuesday and Thursday.
Last Week of Dearborn Theater Catendar.
Portrait Stock Company given at all Matinees.

POWERS' E. H. VIRGINIA
Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
SOTHERN HARNED
IN THE SONG OF THE SWORD.
Jan. 8, Last Week—MR. SOTHERN and MISS HARNED—First Time Here in THE SUNKEN BELL. Seat Sale Opens Thursday

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Walter Jones, Norma Whalley, Billy Carter, Jerome and Alexis, Charles Ulr

ISSUE ON PRIMARY LAW.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPLIES TO JUDGE CARTER.

Doubts Entertained as to Whether Any Party Can Choose Delegates to All Conventions at One Time—Practical Effects of the Problem in Connection with Present Illinois Situation—Candidates for Election Commissioner to Succeed H. R. Cody.

Serious doubts are entertained as to whether any party can elect the delegates to all conventions at one primary election. The Republican Executive committee is so undecided on the question that at its meeting yesterday afternoon Robert M. Simon, D. H. Kochersperger, and Senator D. A. Campbell were delegated to get an opinion from Judge Carter.

The law provides for two primaries a year, and no more. It says that one shall be held between April and November and the other between November and April. Some lawyers said that they construed the law to mean that the primaries between November and April were preliminary only to the spring elections and those between April and November to the fall election. Based on this interpretation, only delegates to the town and Aldermanic conventions could be selected at the forthcoming March primaries. Unless the delegates to the State and Congressional conventions can be elected at that time the party organization may find itself confronted by a knotty problem.

Gist of the Situation.

The State convention has been called to meet on April 10. On the representation of National Committeeman Jamieson that delegates to the national convention must be chosen at least sixty days prior to June 19, the date of the national gathering, an early State convention was agreed on. This, it was said, precluded the holding of a second set of primaries, as there would not be time enough to give the required notice. The question was also raised that under the law no primary can be held in April.

The Executive committee takes the ground that all delegates can be elected at the March primary. In fact, it has decided that they will have to be elected then unless the date of the State convention is changed. There is no probability, however, of the State committee making a change.

Candidates for Election Commissioner.

The three representatives appointed to see Judge Carter also will present a list of five candidates for Election Commissioner to succeed Hope Reed Cody, from which the Judge will make the appointment. The names to be handed in are those of William C. Malley, Thirty-fourth Ward; L. H. Young and D. W. Sherman, Thirty-second Ward; John T. Richards, Fourth Ward; and William F. Underwood, Third Ward. Mr. Malley was given the benefit and preference of being named as the first choice of the committee.

REEVES ADDS TO HIS FORCES.

W. H. Stead of La Salle County Takes Charge of Organization Work—Hanecy Replies to Attack.

By enlarging the force at his headquarters Congressman Walter Reeves indicated yesterday that he has opened a more vigorous and aggressive campaign than he conducted prior to the love feast. William H. Stead, State's Attorney of La Salle County, took charge of the organization work, thus leaving Secretary Carithers to look after the correspondence, news features, and visitors. Four or five young men were taken on to prepare circulars for mailing, and hereafter two typewriters instead of one will be kept busy.

Mr. Carithers said that the reports from Mr. Reeves' tour through "Egypt" were most encouraging and that the letters received show greater interest in the Congressman's candidacy now than ever before. He and Judge Hanecy will both be at the Carbondale meeting of Twenty-second District Republicans tomorrow.

Judge Hanecy will leave Chicago at 5:40 o'clock this evening on the Illinois Central. He has about completed arrangements to open campaign headquarters at the Great Northern Hotel next Monday. In all probability James Paddock, for many years secretary of the State Senate, will have active charge of his campaign. Senator Aspinwall of Winnebago came in last evening to insist that Judge Hanecy fix a time when the party leaders and workers in the territory about Rockford can meet him.

Hanecy Answers Attack.

The Chicago Dairy Produce, organ of the Illinois Dairymen's association, has attacked the candidacy of Judge Hanecy for Governor. Its opposition to him is based on his decision, over one year ago, in a test case of the oleomargarine law, in which the paper says he held "that oleomargarine and butter are practically the same, different only in the method of manufacture, and that the Legislature of the State has no right to prohibit it being colored in semblance of butter." It is then charged that "he thereupon declared the anti-color law of 1897 to be unconstitutional, administered a scathing rebuke to those responsible for prosecutions under it, and in one judicial opinion undid practically all the work that had been done in ten years of agitation by the dairymen of Illinois." It is also charged that his decision had the effect of making it impossible to secure convictions, and left an avenue of escape open to violators of the law when arrested, through habeas corpus proceedings.

Judge Hanecy said of the article: "That my decision was right can easily be shown. I have been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Court of Michigan, the United States District Court of Minnesota, and the courts in several other States. I have no fear that any such attacks will injure me with the dairymen."

Aspinwall Has Aspirations.

Senator Homer Aspinwall of Winnebago County would like to be a candidate for State Treasurer. But so long as Charles A. Works, the Rockford leader, is in the race for Attorney General he will not try to make an opening. It can be stated, however, that should Mr. Works pull out the Senator at once would declare his candidacy. The Senator said last night that if the northwest part of the State is to have anything at all it ought to get something better than Lieutenant Governor.

Reception for Candidates.

The Hamilton club of Chicago will give a reception to each of the Republican candidates for nomination for Governor. Congressman Reeves, Mr. Yates, and Judge Hanecy have accepted the club's invitation, and the dates for the receptions will be announced soon. The club will not indorse any candidate, but will give the voters of Cook County an opportunity to meet each of them in turn.

BRYAN WILL BE THE STAR.

Arrangements for the League Banquet Are Completed—Mayor Harrison Will Be Toastmaster.

Robert E. Burke, who has the matter in charge, says that arrangements for the Bryan league banquet on Saturday night are complete. As the number of seats is necessarily limited to about 400, the trouble now, according to Mr. Burke, is to avoid offending prominent Democrats who want to attend. The demand for tickets is greater than was expected. Mayor Harrison is to be toastmaster, and it is expected his Gubernatorial boom will be given a big start. W. J. Bryan is coming and will be the star attraction of the evening.

NATIONAL BANKS OF ILLINOIS.

Report of Condition as Shown by Table Prepared by Controller of the Currency.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The condition of 203 national banks in Illinois, outside of Chicago, as shown in reports of their condition at the close of business Dec. 2, is set forth in a table prepared by the Controller of the Currency, as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 61,152,793
Overdrafts	1,002,263
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	2,273,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,192,500
U. S. bonds on hand	921,420
Premiums on U. S. bonds	383,767
Stocks, securities, etc.	6,673,282
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures	2,197,250
Other real estate and mortgages owned	973,015
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	1,558,041
Due from State banks and bankers	622,522
Due from approved reserve agents	13,317,000
Checks and other cash items	671,163
Exchanges for clearing-house	182,793
Bills of other national banks	698,170
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	41,114
Lawful money reserve in bank—viz.:	
Gold coin	$2,863,113
Gold Treasury certificates	509,440
Silver dollars	378,659
Silver Treasury certificates	391,443
Silver fractional coin	204,506
Total specie	$4,347,121
Legal tender notes	1,672,736
U. S. cert's of deposit for legal-tender notes	40,000— 5,949,857
Five per cent redemption fund with Treasurer	320,889
Due from U. S. Treasurer	6,984
	$105,089,291

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 17,371,000
Surplus fund	6,606,846
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,330,428
Nat'l bank notes issued	$6,516,350
Less amount on hand	73,345— 6,445,005
Amount outstanding	612,964
Due to other national banks	2,588,306
Due to State banks and bankers	21,201
Dividends unpaid	66,336,423
Individual deposits	1,462,835
United States deposits	90,475
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	61,868
Notes and bills rediscounted	167,500
Bills payable	
Liabilities other than those above stated	2,519
	$105,089,191

Average reserve held, 28.79 per cent.

SAYS SHE MADE NO PROMISE.

Mary Vollmer Has Her Case Continued, Claiming She Was Never Engaged to Rathski.

When Mary Vollmer was called for trial before Justice Mahoney in the Sheffield avenue police court she asked for a continuance, and the case was set for a hearing on Jan. 8. The defendant is accused of obtaining $70 from Nicholas Rathski by false pretenses.

The defendant is a prepossessing young woman, who says she is 26 years old. The police claim that she has reaped a financial harvest in the last two months by advertising for a husband, that she has received many replies to her advertisements, and that numerous admirers of the young woman have paid financial tribute to her genius. It is asserted that when she has found a suitor with money she has accepted him, and then, in the language of the police, "worked" him for all the money he had.

Miss Vollmer told the police at the Sheffield Avenue Station she would show that whatever money was given her by the man who is now prosecuting her was given her as a present, and that there was no promise on her part to marry him.

CORNISH AGAIN ON STAND

ATHLETIC DIRECTOR CROSS-EXAMINED IN MOLINEUX TRIAL.

Acknowledges He Was Mistaken During Previous Testimony—Says John D. Adams First Suggested Defendant Wrote Poison Package Address—Coroner's Physician Tells of Post Mortem—Prosecution Again Drags in Barnet's Death.

New York, Jan. 2.—The forty-seventh day of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams opened with Harry S. Cornish again on the stand. The cross-examination of Cornish by Attorney Weeks was the feature of the day's proceedings.

Mr. Weeks commenced the cross-examination of Cornish by inquiring about the hour of his return home from the Knickerbocker Athletic club on the night of Dec. 27, 1898. Cornish acknowledged that he was mistaken in previous testimony as to the hour. The lines of the cross-questioning were soon shifted, Mr. Weeks apparently attempting to show that Mr. Cornish, after twenty years of caring for athletes, ought to know the taste of bromo-seltzer.

The witness was next compelled to run a gantlet of questions regarding his relations with the various members of the household of Mrs. Adams. Cornish testified that he could not remember who first told him that Mrs. Rogers, the daughter of Mrs. Adams, had separated from her husband. Cornish testified that he went to Chicago in 1893 and that his wife obtained a divorce from him in March, 1897.

Mr. Weeks compelled the witness to repeat the story of his own illness on the morning of the death of Mrs. Adams. He was closely questioned concerning his visit to the office of Mr. Yocum. He was asked as to the route he took in going from Yocum's office up-town on Dec. 23. This line of questioning developed the fact that Cornish passed the general postoffice and that he had thus been given the opportunity of mailing the poison package himself. Cornish never flinched, but acknowledged being in that vicinity on the afternoon of the day before he received the package.

Witness Admits Mistakes.

Mr. Weeks next succeeded in making the witness acknowledge discrepancies concerning the time of the receipt of the bromo seltzer, also errors in his statements to the newspapers as to the manner in which he was dressed at the Adams apartments on the morning of the murder. Cornish also acknowledged that at one time he thought Felix J. Gallagher wrote the Harpster letter.

When interrogated regarding certain statements given out to the reporters, Cornish said he had searched for manifold copies and notes at the clubhouse, but they had been stolen. He denied making an appointment with a representative of a New York paper and offering to sell for $1,000 a story as to who sent the poison, but he acknowledged a meeting for the purpose of ascertaining who first gave Molineux's name to the paper.

White Hat in Case.

Mr. Weeks succeeded in getting the witness to acknowledge that in 1897 he wore a white alpine hat with a black band, but he denied wearing a hat of this character during 1898. These questions were asked because a person wearing a hat of this description is known to have rented private letter boxes and received letters which have figured in this case.

Cornish testified that the connection between the poison package address and the handwriting of Molineux was first mentioned by John D. Adams. He denied purchasing works on chemistry in December, 1898.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne again took Cornish in hand and asked him whether he had ever heard Mr. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, say Cornish could not have written the poison package address. Cornish said that he could not remember. When Cornish said that the poison box had been tied with a string Juror Edgar remarked that it must have been transported as open matter. Mr. Osborne thanked the juror for the suggestion and added that he would endeavor to follow it up. Juror Billings asked the witness whether he had ever had his desk broken open prior to the time he had it opened forcibly to get the bottle and bottleholder and remove it from the club to the Adams flat, and the witness replied in the affirmative.

King Corroborates Cornish.

Harry A. King, a broker on the Consolidated Exchange, was called to the stand. Mr. King testified that Cornish showed him the Christmas present which he thought had been sent by a friend; that he went to the water cooler, intending to take a dose of the bromo seltzer; that he found no water in the cooler and gave up the attempt. He identified the poison bottle and the bottleholder as those he had seen at that time.

Patrick J. Finneran, the assistant of Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic club, suggested to Cornish, he said, that it would be well to save the wrapper from the waste basket, where Cornish had thrown it, for the purpose of finding, if possible, some clew to the identity of the sender.

Barnet Death Mentioned.

The day's proceedings ended with medical testimony, which the prosecution has heretofore kept in the background. Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston, who performed the autopsy upon the body of Mrs. Adams, told in detail the story of the post-mortem. The fact was elicited that Dr. Weston had not made a microscopic examination of any part of the body of Mrs. Adams.

Mr. Osborne took advantage of the cross-examination of Mr. Weeks to bring in the name of H. C. Barnet. Mr. Weeks strongly objected, but, despite his efforts, Recorder Goff allowed the witness to testify that the last hydrocyanic autopsy which he had performed had been on the body of Henry Crossman Barnet at Greenwood Cemetery on Feb. 28, 1900.

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILROADS.

East-Bound Shipments of Flour, Grain, and Provisions Show a Large Decrease.

Export and through shipments from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard are on the down grade. Shipments of flour, grain, and provisions last week suffered a decrease of nearly 5,000 tons from those for the week previous, and compared with the corresponding week last year there is a decrease of about 33,000 tons. If the new freight rates which went into effect on Jan. 1 are maintained there is hardly a doubt that the next statement of east-bound shipments will show a still larger decrease. It is rumored, however, that the freight rates are not maintained and that special concessions are being made in some directions.

Last week's export and through shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard amounted to 95,850 tons, against 99,012 tons for the week previous, and 128,989 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 17,111 tons, against 37,827 tons last year; grain, 63,765 tons, against 70,468 tons; provisions, 14,974 tons, against 20,694 tons. Percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 5.3; Big Four, 5.1; Chicago and Erie, 7.7; Grand Trunk, 7.5; Lake Shore, 20.2; Michigan Central, 9; Nickel Plate, 12.9; Pan Handle, 11; Fort Wayne, 14.6; Wabash, 6.4.

Claim Agencies Consolidated.

The freight claim agencies of the various Illinois Central lines have been consolidated, with headquarters at Chicago in charge of W. A. Eldridge, who has had the New Orleans office. A. P. Farrington will be the assistant claim agent.

General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels of the New York Central announces the following appointments: Edward J. Richards, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent; Frank J. Wolfe, Assistant General Passenger Agent; W. M. Skinner, Acting General Baggage Agent, with offices at Albany, N. Y., in place of Frank J. Wolfe, promoted; A. E. Brainard, general agent passenger department at Albany, in place of Frank J. Wolfe.

Conference with Judge Day.

Judge W. R. Day, attorney for the Interstate Commerce commission, was in the city yesterday and had a conference with the managers of the Western roads regarding the rate problems to be considered by the joint meeting of Eastern and Western railroad managers with the Interstate Commerce commission at Washington on Jan. 9.

Transportation Notes.

General Passenger Agents Sebastian of the Rock Island, Eustis of the Burlington, Kinkern of the Northwestern, and MacLeod, chairman of the Western Passenger association, have gone to Boston to meet with the New England lines tomorrow regarding the transcontinental passenger rate complications.

Previous to leaving the service of the Chicago and Alton on Jan. 1, C. H. Chappell, Vice President and General Manager, sent the following to James Charlton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, who retired on the same date: "Before you and I sever our connection with the Chicago and Alton road, I desire to thank you most heartily for your valuable service to the company and for your loyalty and support to your superior officers. I have never known a more loyal and faithful official than you have been."

The Grand Trunk has added another lot of handsomely built first-class coaches to its equipment.

CLAIMS RIGHT TO DIVIDEND.

Stockholder Wants Pan-Handle Railroad Injoined from Applying Net Earning to Permanent Improvements.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 2.—Charles Barrett of Somerville, Mass., in a representative suit on behalf of holders of the minority stock of the P., C., C. and St. L. railway company, filed a petition today in the United States Circuit Court at this city asking the court to enjoin the Panhandle directors from paying for certain improvements which they have been making on different parts of the system from moneys realized as net earnings, claiming a contract was entered into in the articles of consolidation which required the company to use certain bonds and preferred stock for such improvements, they being of a permanent character, and to pay out the net earnings to the stockholders. It is insisted that the question of distribution of net earnings to the amount substantially of 5 per cent is not left to the discretion of the directors, but that they are under express obligations, under the consolidation agreement, to distribute net earnings to that amount among the stockholders instead of applying them to permanent improvements.

Decatur and Western Election.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western railway company was held in Decatur today. These officers were elected: President, M. W. Woodford; Vice President, H. F. Shoemaker; Secretary, George R. Balch; Treasurer, F. W. Short. It was stated that at present there is no intention of extending the road west from Decatur to Quincy.

WOMEN TALK ABOUT WAR

SOCIAL ECONOMICS CLUB MEMBERS DISCUSS TWO CONFLICTS.

They Oppose the Position of the United States Government in the Philippines and England in South Africa—No Payment Made on Temple Bonds Yesterday — Apollo Club to Sing "The Messiah" at University of Chicago Settlement.

The women of the Social Economics club talked yesterday afternoon in Handel Hall about the wars in south Africa and the Philippines. They were stirred to active discussion of their subjects when Mrs. Florence K. Trattman said war sometimes did as much good as an epidemic of measles. The club women did not question the value of an epidemic of measles, but they objected to the comparison. The loss of human life in warfare was never justifiable, they said.

The club women said they were "antis." They were against the government in the Philippine rebellion and against the English.

"In our commendable efforts to aid the Cubans," said Dr. Cornelia B. de Bey, "we were led into temptation and were found wanting."

"Neither the British nor the Americans have a right to shoot their Bibles or their kind of religion into a people who do not want them," said Mrs. A. P. Stevens, who presided.

Mrs. S. M. Biddison said that as a Daughter of the American Revolution she was ashamed to see the American people fighting against the principles for which their forefathers had fought in the revolution.

The members of the woman's clubs of Chicago have arranged for a mass-meeting to be held in Central Music Hall on Jan. 27 to raise funds for the wounded of the Boer and British in the Transvaal. Miss Jane Addams, the Rev. Frank Crane, and the Rev. R. A. White will speak.

No Payment on Temple Bonds.

There is some difference of opinion among W. C. T. U. women as to what was meant by the special committee appointed to investigate and report on Temple trust bonds, when it fixed Jan. 1 as the date for the first payment on the bonds. No payment was made yesterday, and the officials of the Temple stated that none would be made until further instructions were given by the committee.

The holders of Temple trust bonds were notified by a circular letter dated March 15 that "at the request of your committee the Board of Trustees, by resolution, ordered that $8,000 be distributed ratably among the bondholders, such payments to be indorsed upon the bonds. The date fixed for this payment is Jan. 1, 1900, and probably will be made at the American Trust and Savings Bank."

"The trustees have the money in readiness," said Miss Sarah Johnson, financial secretary to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, "and are prepared to make the payment as soon as the committee arranges for it. The bondholders have not been told yet where they should deposit the bonds."

The payment which is expected is the first on the trust bonds after eleven years' labor on the part of the Temple trustees to retire them. The special committee will meet with the trustees tomorrow and Friday.

The Apollo club will sing "The Messiah" at the University of Chicago settlement on Friday evening. It has been promised that the entire chorus will sing the oratorio. Professor Tomlins, as director of the Apollo club, was accustomed to go on musical missionary trips to different parts of the city and to sing before various audiences, but the University of Chicago settlement residents say the appearance of the club on Friday night will be the first it has made under any such conditions and that this is the first time "The Messiah" has been sung under such circumstances.

The settlement has just completed a new auditorium and gymnasium at a cost of $8,000 after the design of Architect Dwight Perkins, with poster decorations by Mrs. Dwight Perkins. The new auditorium will be used for the singing of the oratorio.

Mrs. Hanson Will Read.

Mrs. Burton Hanson will give a reading before the Dames of the Loyal legion tomorrow afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Mr. Holmes Cowper will sing. It will be the fourth regular meeting of the society. Invitations have been extended to the wives and daughters of the Companions of the Loyal legion.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will meet tomorrow afternoon in the Fine Arts Building. Professor Edwin E. Sparks will speak to the society on "Benjamin Franklin, the Colonial Agent."

The Chicago Parental School probably will be opened in February in a rented building on the outskirts of the city. The compulsory Education committee will recommend a temporary school until the city can provide a building. The capacity of the school at first will be for 100 pupils.

Judges Tuthill, Stein, and Dunne and several other citizens called on Mayor Harrison yesterday to talk about the establishment of a school. The Mayor said he thought the school was needed badly and favored the erection of a building on the site selected in Summerdale. He said the board had not exceeded its appropriation and could build it without adding to its bonded indebtedness.

Text books in English history were discussed by the Superintendents of the schools yesterday afternoon. A change from Green's "Short History of England" to Coman & Kendall's "History of England" was considered. The superintendents thought the former too difficult for eighth grade pupils. They said the discussion was not provoked by Trustee Keating's attack on the list of history text books recommended to the board at its last meeting.

MISS HALEY WINS HER CASE.

Branch Appellate Court Affirms Ruling Against Catholic Foresters—Other Opinions Rendered.

In a ruling announced yesterday the Branch Appellate Court affirmed the complaint of Margaret A. Haley against the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters already sustained by the Circuit Court. Miss Haley in April, 1898, was sent as a delegate from St. Bernard's court No. 144, Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, to the annual convention of the order. At one of the sessions, during her absence, she was expelled from membership and her insurance declared forfeited. Miss Haley appealed from the ruling of the annual session and the matter was presented to the Circuit Court and an injunction secured restraining the officers of the order from further proceeding in the matter and declaring the complainant to be "a member of the order in good standing and entitled to all the rights and privileges of a member in good standing." This decree is sustained by the Branch Appellate Court in every particular.

Judges Horton, Freeman, and Shepard, comprising the Branch Appellate, announced their rulings in fifteen other cases. Nine of the opinions affirm the findings of the lower courts. The cases are as follows:

7600—G. B. Haines vs. N. J. Downey; affirmed.
8121—Wolf Goldstein vs. John Reynolds; affirmed.
8172—Calumet Land Co. and Louis A. Bryan vs. James A. Perry; affirmed.
8173—George F. Harding vs. Frank A. Helmer, receiver; affirmed.
8273—George F. Harding vs. Frank A. Helmer, receiver; affirmed.
8221—Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co. vs. Henry C. Peterson; reversed and remanded.
8228—Lieb Sroelowitz and Anna Sroelowitz vs. Frederich Schultz; reversed and remanded with directions.
8236—Henry L. Frank and Joseph G. Snydacker, executors, vs. M. C. McDonald; reversed and remanded.
8253—Edward P. Baker vs. John A. Prebis; affirmed.
8262—Independent Medical College vs. L. C. H. E. Zeigler et al.; affirmed in part and reversed in part.
8266—Women's Catholic Order of Foresters et al. vs. Margaret A. Haley; affirmed.
8267—Charles Schmidt vs. Albert Rehwinkel; reversed and remanded.
8268—Alfred Stromberg and Andrew Carlson vs. Western Telephone Construction company; reversed and remanded.
8269—Theodore W. Boske vs. Elizabeth Collopy; reversed and remanded.
8270—John F. Agnew vs. Patrick J. Sexton; affirmed.
8272—St. Luke's Hospital vs. George S. Foster, admr.; reversed.

MANY ARE FREED FROM DEBT.

Levi R. Doty, Who Owed $5,000,000 Among Those Who Secure Discharges in Bankruptcy.

A number of bankrupts were relieved of their indebtedness yesterday by Judge Kohlsaat. Levi R. Doty, President of several large coal companies, and who scheduled liabilities at $5,000,000, the largest entered in the District Court, was included. His assets were $400,000. Among others was Henry C. Speer, whose debts were $513,000.

The following names were included in the list of discharges:

C. D. Kelley, Axel Berg, W. A. Stiles, J. F. Stoll, S. Fletcher Weyburn, L. E. Nottingham, Otho W. Snyder, Adam Brener, A. Z. Olson & Co., Edward Raymond, E. N. Elliott, William Disotell, C. C. Wethrell, Charles Blind, A. F. Scott, S. G. White, Nathan Jones, Jacob Portz, R. E. Parker, Alfred Holman, J. Ellsworth Roe, Jones & Sproul, Oliver P. Scott, G. M. Spence, H. A. Kiene, William McMaster, A. F. Brundage, Julius Levi, Curtis Edson, Edwin Fletcher, Louis Kruse, Fabian Jacobson, Andrew Lofquist, Joseph Cohen, Samuel Foster, Newton Brown, Alonzo Hawk, A. J. Johnson, C. W. Voll, Frances Carter, August Sherwin, C. G. Jackson, Carl Morris, R. J. Ingram, Henry Bath, Ciarendon Kirkpatrick, G. G. Knapp, Levi R. Doty, Pratt & Pratt, W. B. Turner, James Taylor, John Schroeder, Abraham Goldsmith, J. D. Earle, L. R. Neuhorth, Thomas Albert, Geary & Christman, Sanford Rudd, J. M. Wilbur, Harry Meyering, F. F. Bour, W. C. White, Desso Brown, F. L. Donaldson, Leonhardt Bros., T. W. De Pinedo, Lawrence Bergen, Mathias Allen, T. J. Lewis, Carl G. Peterson, G. C. Carnie, Raymond T. Vent, Ethen J. Cark, M. J. Keating, J. H. Catterlin, Henry L. Speer, W. H. Hight, Ernest Moeller, John Dillon, C. Y. Dugan, Bernhardt Kohn, G. T. Lester, Ulrich Voelcher.

Decisions in United States Court.

At the opening of the January session of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Bunn announced eighteen decisions, eight cases being affirmed, nine reversed, and one dismissed. The calendar was called and cases assigned for hearing. The opinions were in the following cases:

Central Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Indiana and Lake Mich. Ry. Co. et al.; decree affirmed; Lewis Jackson vs. Lucy J. Simmons et al. reversed and remanded; Columbus Constr. Co. vs. Crane Co., affirmed; Chen. Electric Ry. Co. vs. Chgo., Ripley and Louisville Ry Co., affirmed; Jacob P. Smith vs. A. J. Packard, affirmed; Theo. R. Treondle vs. S. Van Nortwick et al. partly reversed; J. C. Hubinger Co. vs. Quincy Horse Ry. and Carrying Co., dismissed; D. B. Wesson vs. Town of Mt. Vernon, reversed and remanded; Frankford Real Est. Trust and Safe Deposit Co. vs. County of Jackson, reversed; Sam Hunt, recr., vs. Moses Hurd, admin., reversed; E. T. Wilson, recr., vs. Merch. Loan and Trust Co., affirmed; American Graphophone Co. vs. Talking Machine Co., affirmed; Alex. Patting vs. Spring Valley Coal Co., reversed; United States Life Insurance Co. of New York vs. Alice Cable, reversed; Arthur Leslie vs. Standard Sewing Mach. Co., reversed; Elisha Nichols et al. vs. Harriet Haines, execut., affirmed; City of Chgo. vs. Harry Baker, reversed; Blanche Snow vs. F. C. Laird et al., affirmed.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chytraus—171668—James H. Gilbert, use of O'Donnell & D. B. Co. vs. Mary A. Downie and John J. Gelcker; on finding; $450 debt, $325 dam. debt to be discharged, etc.; sat.

Judge Kavanagh—185678—Archie A. McClanahan vs. Joseph Latter; by deft., $21,522.06; 190270—Walter P. D. Hamon vs. Joseph Leiter; by deft., $45,789.17.—163903—National Casket Co. vs. Patrick Lee and Michael J. Hursen; on findg., $3,590.73; sat.—190211—Barbara E. Kimberly vs. City of Chicago; motn. overrid. and judgt., $5,000; appl., bill ex. 40 da.

Judge Nancy—139678—Barbara Edgerle, admx. of Samuel T. Edgerle, vs. I. C. R. R. Co.; on findg., $1,000; sat.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—3006—Brabrook vs. Furse; dec. sale.—3036—Kinman vs. Bridge; dec. same. dower.—196554—Loewenstein vs. Wilson; recvrs. rep. confd. nisi 5 da.; def. dec.—2608—Auw vs. Kraft; dec. sale and appl.

Judge Chetlain—2143—Brown vs. Brown; dec. div.—3145—Farr vs. Turner; dec. sale.—2249—Thums vs. Anderson; dec. sale.—2251—Same vs. Same same.—262566—Cairo vs. Cairo; dec. div.—3031—Gad vs. Gad; same.—2983—Newhall vs. Newhall; same.—3413—Brooks vs. Brooks; same.

Judge Tuthill—Klappenbach vs. Ehemann; dec. sale.—10309—Brussow vs. Brussow; dec. div.—190678—Beattie vs. Beattie; same.—201064—Person vs. Person.—10561—Reiner vs. Reiner; dec. same.—10101—Bartholomay vs. Schomaker; lv. to guard at lit. to file and without prej. to ref.; dec. sale.

Judge Dunne—9410—Wienold vs. Werber; dec. sale.—10114—Cunningham vs. Cunningham; dec. div.

Judge Smith—9886—Lovece vs. Lovece; dec. div.—8279—N. W. M. Ins. Co. vs. Malm; def. dec.

Judge Neely—7486 Knowles vs. Wilson; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

2501—James M. Gagan; liabilities, $31,600; no assets; Washburn, Secor & Munger, attorneys.

2502—Patrick J. Walsh; liabilities, $4,100; no assets; T. B. Lantry, attorney.

2506—D. L. Harcourt; liabilities, $3,600; no assets; M. P. Hathaway, attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Gibbons—Chancery trial call—7394, 5334, 3484, 5511, 9533, 5347, 9357, 5406, 7417.

Judge Stein—Jury trial call—6153, 4480, 4486, 4566, 4568, 4572, 4573, 4575, 4577, 3946, 3143, 4662, 4663, 4664, 2081 on trial.

Judge Kohlsaat—Trial call—3938, 4270, 5141, 5186, 5208, 5263, 5274, 5290.

Judge Ball—Trial call—1731, 1339, 1835, 4365, 1337, 1777, 1324, 3460, 3279, 1925, 5310, 5363.

Judge Haney—Trial call—162283, 10723. On hearing—1963, 1964.

Judge Chetlain—Trial call—181282, 1875, 3061, 77, 129.

Judge Stein—Trial call—3196, 152, 724, 2536, 1366. On motion in 2922.

Judge Clifford—Trial call—77, 3652.

Judge Neely—Trial call—10480, 10812, 10634, 7539, 10777, 10965, 10700, 10711, 10722, 10783, 10744, 10766, 10777, 10788, 10799.

Judge Smith—Chancery trial call—2926 on hearing. Trial call—9402, 7266, 6827.

Judge Hodcom—Trial call—4595, 4785, 1226, 4861, 4863, 4865, 4870, 4872, 4873, 4854, 4969, 4960, 4962, 4963, 4964.

Judge Tuthill—Case in Chancery—8897.

Judge Burke—Trial calr., chancery—6674, 271, 909, 9836, 1272.

Judge Chytraus—9:30 a. m.—trial call, 180829, 7824, 610, 633, 1058, 1059, 6024, 1158, 1170, 1282, 1294, 8458, 8464, 1305, 1308, 1309, 1402, 1409, 1410, 1412, 1413, 1414, 3479, 1157, 909, 910, 1295, 200, 579, 1285.

Judge Garver—10 a. m.—Trial call, 2928, 3060, 3560, 3036, 4123, 4122, 3810, 3811, 3307, 3091 on trial.

Judge Stough—9:30 a. m.—Trial call, 4109, 4292, 4344, 4385, 3806, 4401, 4403, 4404, 112, 113, 115, 4099, 116, 117.

Judge Dunne—Trial call, 4936, 5334, 2371, 3321½, 5443, 5362.

Judge Gilmore—County Court, Room 314—City speci. asst. calr., 71. Legal objections only in all undisposed cases.

Judge Carter—County Court—8126, 18383.

Judge Willis—5341 on trial. Trial call, 4732, 4053, 4811, 4896, 4998, 4447, 5417, 5439, 5450, 54,83, 5494, 5317, 5539.

Judge Garver—12574 on trial. Trial call, 5232, 5240, 5288, 5529, 5351, 5362, 5573, 5618.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Bunn—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—587.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States Circuit Court—Contested motions.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States District Court—2423, bankruptcy.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch 3—1458, 952, 983, 984, 758 83, 84, 120, 194, 415.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch 4—2312 on trial.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch 5—2506, 2507, 2511, 2512, 2526, 2546, 2554, 2568, 2382, 2335, 2342, 2343.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch 6—2451, 2241, 2257, 1723, 3566, 2543, 2540.

Judge Hatten—Probate Court—10:20 a. m.—Estate of Eliza Bastile; estate of James S. Livingston; estate of Carl A. Koenig; estate of Steffini Leverorte. At 2:15 p. m.—Estate of Victor Friska; estate of William Russell; estate of Lurie Minors; estate of Henry D. Beeson.

FRIED ONIONS

Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of stomach it is claimed also, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence of this fondness for the odorous vegetable.

The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact has many medicinal qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort, whether it be fried onions or beefsteak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important element of digestion, some stomachs lack peptone, others are deficient is gastric juice, still others lack Hydro chloric acid.

The one thing necessary to do in any case of poor digestion is to supply those elements of digestion which the stomach lacks, and nothing does this so thoroughly and safely as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Richardson in writing a thesis on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, closes his remarks by saying, "for those suffering from acid dyspepsia, shown by sour, watery risings, or for flatulent dyspepsia, shown by gas on stomach, causing heart trouble and difficult breathing, as well as for all other forms of stomach trouble, the safest treatment is to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. I advise them because they contain no harmful drugs, but are composed of valuable digestives, which act promptly upon the food eaten. I never knew a case of indigestion or even chronic dyspepsia which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

Cheap cathartic medicines claiming to cure dyspepsia and indigestion can have no effect whatever in actively digesting the food, and to call any cathartic medicine a cure for indigestion is a misnomer.

Every druggist in the United States and Canada sells Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and they are not only the safest and most successful, but the most scientific of any treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles.

A NEW PILE CURE

gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50c a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure and try it tonight. It may save your life.

ONLY ONE CURE FOR SCROFULA

S. S. S. Is the Only Remedy Equal to This Obstinate Disease.

There are dozens of remedies recommended for Scrofula, some of them, no doubt, being able to afford temporary relief, but S. S. S. is absolutely the only remedy which completely cures it. Scrofula is one of the most obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases, and is beyond the reach of the many so-calles purifiers and tonics because something more than a mere tonic is required. S. S. S. is equal to any blood trouble, and never fails to cure Scrofula, because it goes down to the seat of the disease, thus permanently eliminating every trace of the taint.

The serious consequences to which Scrofula surely leads should impress upon those afflicted with it the vital importance of wasting no time upon treatment which cannot possibly effect a cure. In many cases where the wrong treatment has been relied upon complicated glandular swellings have resulted, for which the doctors insist that a dangerous surgical operation is necessary.

Mr. H. E. Thompson of Milledgeville, Ga., writes: "A bad case of Scrofula broke out on the glands of my neck, which had to be lanced and caused me much suffering. I was treated for a long while, but the physicians were unable to cure me, and my condition was as bad as when I began their treatment.

ELKIN'S ENTRY BARRED.

OLD HORSE HAS BECOME TOO BAD AN ACTOR AT THE POST.

New Orleans Judges Take Action—Cold Weather Cuts Down the Attendance and Reduces the Size of the Fields—Mitchell Puts Up a Bad Ride and Foucon a Good One—Old Vassal Is Started at Tanforan Park and Wins Easily.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The weather today was about as cold as it usually gets in this climate, but the usual crowd attended the races at the Fair Grounds. The fields were comparatively small and the handicap brought only five to the post. Ed Garland II., who had won his two previous starts, was a 6 to 5 favorite, and was ridden by Mitchell, who put up one of his worst rides and landed the son of Albert outside of the money. Strangest, with 6 to 1 about him, won, but this fact was due solely to Foucon's riding. He saved ground by hugging the rail in the stretch, while the others went to the outside in search of better footing, and he managed to land his mount a head in front of Watercrest, who was chased out by San Durango. Mitchell took the favorite back at the half and then lost ground with him on the turn, and finished on the extreme outside, a neck behind the third horse.

The boy was called into the stand after the race, but his explanation was evidently satisfactory to Clarence McDowell, who was acting in place of Captain Rees, for nothing was done in the matter.

Mitchell rode one of his good races in the mile and a sixteenth for 3-year-olds, and brought Sir Fitzhugh in a winner by two lengths from Sadie Burnham, on whom most of the play went. She was an equal favorite with Mitchell's mount at the post. Foucon was engaged to ride Atlantus in the seven furlongs, which showed the handicap, but he was so weak he had to be excused and W. Woods was substituted. In order to ride strangest Foucon reduced eight pounds over night, and he was so limp after the race that he had to be assisted from the horse. This was the second handicap Strangest has won for "Texas" Smith since he bought him out of a selling race, something over a week ago.

Elkin was barred in the betting in the high weight race at a mile, which opened the card, and with him out of the way Yuba Dam was a natural 7 to 5 favorite. His price, however, reached to even money, while the odds about old David dropped from 2 to 1 to 8 to 5. The real warm one in the race was Tewanda, who was played down from 20 to 1 to 10 to 1 by the Texas invasion, headed by Ed Bradley. David was in front for three-quarters, when his dickey legs gave up on him and he dropped out of it. Tewanda came away at that point and won in a romp by two lengths from Yuba Dam. Elkin would not break with the others and was left at the post, and the entry of the Smith horse will hereafter be refused.

New Orleans Summaries Jan. 2.

Weather cloudy; track heavy.

First race, 1 mile, purse $250, selling:

Br.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1	Strangest, 103 (Mitchell)	3	2	2	1½	1nk
2	Watercrest, 98 (Foucon)	2	5	5	2½	2½
3	San Durango, 108 (Fator)	4	3½	4	3½	3½

Time, 1:47¾. David also ran. Elkins left at post. Winner, ch. g., by Keene—Marietta. Start fair. Strangest, Tewanda ran wide in the stretch. Watercrest ran wide in the stretch. Foucon rode Strangest to win, and won easily. Tewanda ran wide in the stretch. Watercrest ran wide in the stretch. Foucon rode Strangest to win, and won easily. Tewanda ran wide in the stretch. Watercrest ran wide in the stretch. Foucon rode Strangest to win, and won easily.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $250, 3-year-olds, selling:

Br.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1	Sir Fitzhugh, 107 (Mitchell)	3	2	2	1½	1nk
2	Sadie Burnham, 104 (Sandry)	4	1	1	2½	2½
3	Sadie Burnham, 894 (Dom'k)	2	3	3	3½	3½

Time, 1:49¾. Matt Simpson, Ben Chance, Falsehood, Tom Gilmore, Russell R., Fair American, Man of Honor finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Dooliver—Aimee. Start good. Won easily. Sir Fitzhugh ran a good race, and came away in the last sixteenth with special urging. Sadie Burnham was put to too much early use and tired in the stretch. Sadie ran well and finished strongly. The leaders had no chance from where he got off.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Br.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3	Jims, 111 (Taber)	6	4½	4½	1½	1½
1	Our Nellie, 99 (Harsh'b'r)	4	5½	5½	2½	2½
6	Dorothy Q, 90 (A. W'r)	4	7½	6nk	6½	3½

Time, 2:00. Monongah, Donna Rita, Harry Preston, Forbush, Jr., Ben Ali, Lucretia Borgia finished. Winner, ch. g., by Donatello—Lady Rossington. Start good. Won easily. Jimp went to the front when ready and won as he pleased. Our Nellie improved. Klondyke Queen was outrun in the first part of the race, but closed fast in the stretch. Monongah showed improvement. In the stretch Donna Rita and Harry Preston quit in the last quarter.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs, purse $250, handicap:

Br.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1	Strangest, 106 (Foucon)	2	2	2½	1nk	1½
1	Watercrest, 94 (Wed'nd)	3	3½	3½	2½	2½
4	San Durango, 106 (Fator)	4	2½	3½	3½	3nk

Time 1:34. Ed Gartland II., Tom Collins finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie—Mike Rice. Far Murphy finished first. Strangest took the shortest route, and was out to the last ounce. The others swung wide into the stretch. Watercrest and Strangest raced, and Gartland II. were driving to the limit. The latter was always outrun.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, purse $250; handicap:

Br.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3	Flying Bess, 97 (L. Th'n)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
2	Moroni, 102 (Wed'nd)	3	2½	2½	2½	2nk
15	Silver Set, 102 (Boland)	3	2½	2½	2nk	3nk

Time, 1:20¾. Molo, Belle of Memphis, Al Fresco, Atlantus, Lew Anna, Thurles, Nurse finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Courtown—Galena. Start good. Won driving. Flying Bess showed the most speed. Thompson was taking things easy on her in the stretch, and had to go to a drive in the last sixteenth to stall off Moroni's rush. She ran away % after the race. Moroni showed improvement. Belle of Memphis is not at her best yet. Molo ran his race. Silver Set is improving, and may score soon.

OLD VASSAL WINS AT TANFORAN.

Corrigan Sends Him to the Post as Fit as a 3-Year-Old.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Although but two favorites came first under the wire at Tanforan Park this afternoon, the winners were all well backed, with the possible exception of Good Hope, and, in consequence, but few of the bookmakers gathered in any money, while several lost heavily—notably, Herman Hoffman and Fred Cook.

Tanforan appears to have a mortgage on the bad weather, but the new track is admirably adapted for racing on rainy days.

The mile race, which was sixth on the card, resulted in the best contest of the day, and was in front until the last furlong, Vassal, on the strength of his many recent victories, was installed favorite, and carried a world of money. Tractora and Marcato also came in for solid support, especially the former. Marcato cut out the pace, closely pressed by Flamora. The 3-year-old soon had enough, and Malay, who had been last, moved up into a good position. A desperate struggle ensued through the stretch, both Marcato and Timemaker looking like winners at one time. Malay came with a great rush at the end and beat out Marcato a head. He was a nose in front of Vassal, the latter horse had a rough passage and was twice cut off, otherwise he might have won. Bill Malay was off last and ran a smashing race. He is a horse to take notice of.

The feature of the day from a Chicago point of view was the win of old Vassal. It was his first appearance in fully five years, and on this account a number of the bookmakers took liberties with the son of Jim Johnson. Corrigan sent the old horse along in great fettle, and made his task a soft one of the ordinary field opposed to him.

Old Chicago turf-goers will recall the slashing work Vassal did at Washington Park when he was a 3-year-old. He also took up a penalty and captured the Chicago Derby at Hawthorne.

Vassal was the first winner brought to the post by Corrigan, and his showing today was a surprise, especially as he has been in the stud for several years. He is now 8 years old.

The sudden improvement of Good Hope is to be investigated by the stewards.

Lester Reiff reached here today, and will doubtless ride for a month or two to keep in practice.

Ed Corrigan has made his nominations in several leading stakes. Geyser is the only old horse named in the all-aged stakes. He has named four youngsters in the 2-year-old stakes. One is by Geyser and another by Bassetlaw.

Tanforan Park Summaries Jan. 2.

Weather cloudy; track muddy.

First race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, selling:

Br.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4	Wallenstein, 109 (Spencer)	7	6½	3½	1½	1½
2	Rachael, 109 (Thorpe)	3	1½	2½	2½	2½
3	Florinel II., 110 (Conley)	1	2½	1½	1½	3½

Time, 1:09¾. Prestome, Sisquoc, The Buffoon, Sam Bassingame, Giro, Winyah finished as named. Winner, blk. c., by Artillery—Ventura. Start good. Won in a hard drive. Wallenstein came fast, and won in the last stride. Rachael faltered seventy yards back, but rallied and finished strongly. Florinel II. tired in the last sixteenth. Prestome finished well. Sisquoc showed speed, but did not like the going.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, selling:

Br.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1	Good Hope, 108 (E. Ross)	2	2½	2½	1½	1½
1	Ferguson, 104 (Jenk's)	1	1½	2½	2½	2½
3	Jennie Reid, 104 (N. Hill)	2	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:21¾. Mike Rice, Pat Murphy finished as named. Racivan and Rio Chico left at post. Winner, ch. f., by Colonel Clark—Gratitude. Start good. Won driving to the limit. Good Hope and Maud Ferguson three furlongs from home. Maud took the lead, and through good riding barely held out Good Hope. Maud Ferguson got off well, but did not get well settled in her stride until into the last part of the race. Jennie Reid showed early, but held her own in the home stretch. Mike Rice showed speed, but quit early.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Br.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1	White Fern, 108 [E. J'n]	5	1½	1½	1½	1½
2	Monita, 110 [Henry]	4	3½	3½	2½	2½
3	O'Connor, 108 [T. Walsh]	6	6½	6½	4½	3½

Time, 1:20¾. El Estro, Sardonic, Remmell, Glen Ann, Rosabira finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Top Gallant—Welcome. Start good. Won easily. White Fern was much the speed and won with her ears pricking. O'Connor was disobeying, and held his own through the last part of the race. El Estro quit, more particularly than usual, when White Fern challenged her three furlongs from home. Sardonic was slow to get to going, but closed much ground in the final quarter.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Br.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1	Antonietta, 108 [Jenkins]	3	2½	2½	1½	1½
2	Mandamus, 107 [Jones]	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
3	Tisona, 109 [Vittoe]	2	4½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:10. Aborigine, Ziska, Devereaux finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Trentola—Meet. Start good. Won easily. Antonietta shot by Mandamus as soon as the final turn was made and came away at the finish. Tisona closed strongly. Aborigine ran a poor race.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, selling:

Br.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2	Vassal, 112 [Spencer]	4	3½	3½	1½	1½
1	Lasara, 104 [Jenkins]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
3	Martin, 99 [Taber]	3	1½	1½	3½	3½

Time, 1:47¾. Grand Sachem, Hattie Fox, William F., Florence Fink, Charles Lobel, Reginald Hughes, Clipciano finished as named. Winner, br. h., by Jim Johnson—Vixen, by Stratford. Start good. Won easily. Vassal fairly romped past Nora Ives after reaching the home stretch. Vassal, a good looker and game as a pebble, ran well for a first time out. Grand Sachem was never dangerous. William F. ran green, but made up ground in the stretch.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Malay, 106 [Vittoe]	4	3½	3½	1½	1½
3-1	Marcato, 111 [Thorpe]	1	1½	1½	1nk	2n
9-5	Zorbaster, 111 [Spencer]	2	2½	2½	4½	3½

Time, 1:44¼. Timemaker, Flamora, Los Medanos, F. W. Brode finished as named. Winner, br. c., by Pirate of Penzance—Miss Thomas. Start good. The first three were doing their utmost. Malay was well ridden, finished gamely, and was lucky. Marcato was under restraint to the home stretch, but was overhauled by Malay in the last two strides. Zorcaster was interfered with twice, losing five or six lengths by it, and was beat. Malay cut him off on the first turn. Timemaker weakened under pressure in the final furlong. F. W. Brode showed little early speed.

Out of Crescent City Derby.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The following have been declared out of the Crescent City Derby, which will be the closing feature of the meeting: Crane, J. Lucile, Earl of Aberdeen, Joe Wheeler, Arthur Behan, Dennie Duffy, Prince Wilhelm, Sam Fullen, Hardie L. Flaunt, Jodee, Diableus, Lelorsay, Emprano, Belle of Orleans, Klimarnock, Starbright, Linden Ella, El Derim, Fair American, and Highland Lad.

Pays $10,000 for a Green Pacer.

New York, Jan. 2.—C. J. Hamlin has bought from his trainer, E. F. Geers, the black 4-year-old pacing colt Direct Hal for $10,000. This is probably the largest sum ever paid for a pacer without a record. The colt worked a mile in 2:17 last fall at Louisville, having been trained only a few weeks.

GAMES IN THE BOWLING LEAGUES.

Three Straight Victories for the Kinsleys—Columbias Capture Two.

Kinsley rollers won three straight games from the Brunswick-Balke team in the Commercial league, the latter side failing to reach the 800 mark. Scores:

Brunswick.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Kinsley.	1st.	2d.	3d.
McHale	149	151	158	Blake	183	173	178
W. Thomp'n	188	194	171	Jones	163	172	165
Donahue	151	156	161	Lawson	126	164	115
Riddell	114	159	144	G. Thomp'n	168	169	189
Clark	128	109	143	McCice	160	218	160
Totals	710	769	777	Totals	800	896	807

In the Northwest league contests on Schoenhofen's alleys the Irving Parks dropped two out of three games to the Columbias. Gutgesell secured high average, 178 1-3. Scores:

Columbia.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Irv'g Park.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Ebers	132	135	135	Elliott	150	132	148
Borgwardt	134	128	137	Manerow	137	117	122
Falk	118	157	139	Calhoun	167	174	172
Engelha't	156	125	180	Johnson	175	96	105
Gutgesell	160	175	200	Smith	152	142	130
Totals	700	718	791	Totals	772	661	683

The Washingtons, in the American league, won the first game by fifty-eight pins from the Premiers. The second game resulted in a tie, and in the rolloff the Premiers won by sixteen pins. The third game went to the Premiers by a margin of twenty-one. Harry Chisholm rolled high score, 210. Frank Brill, high average, 188 1-3. Scores:

Premier.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Washton.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Chisholm	125	210	180	Banghart	201	190	158
Doolittle	149	169	145	Hofman	141	129	144
Diener	154	154	154	Brill	193	182	190
Edington	181	184	191	Hartz	178	167	145
Gibbons	149	140	151	Brill	193	182	190
Totals	787	847	842	Totals	845	847	821

The Crescent-Superior series, in the North Chicago league, on Mahr's alleys, resulted in three straight games for the Crescents by the margin of 88, 28, and 7. Mroseck rolled high score, 221, and average, 184 2-3. Scores:

Crescent.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Superior.	1st.	2d.	3d.
W. P. Seng	165	158	161	Miller	144	148	147
Bastian	181			Meyer	166	167	167
W. Burkh't	185	176		Sturgeon	190	191	199
G. Burkh't	132	174	165	Carlton	154	164	165
Langhenry	200	153	156	Adams	164	177	147
Mroseck	221	211	184				
Totals	849	850	791	Totals	761	827	784

In the South End league the Auburn Parks won two out of three games from the Americas. The scores:

Aub. Parks.	1.	2.	3.	Americas.	1.	2.	3.
J. Wall	185	169	117	Lehrman	114	121	153
McBeth	207	168	168	Taylor	154	160	157
R. Wall	152	196	190	Mayer	163	153	141
McClure	151	136	156	White	175	163	181
M. Siman	189	161	184	Steele	178	172	187
Totals	884	789	767	Totals	773	768	826

In the Southwest league the Southwests won three games from the Imperials at Schubert's alleys. Thompson rolled high score, 211. Scores:

Southwest.	1.	2.	3.	Imperials.	1.	2.	3.
Hollar	165	164	150	Henning	112	145	129
Herberger	151	151	140	Wyman	180	145	148
Duathrock	118	115	131	Arnold	142	133	133
Mueller	165	152	135	Bauerme'r	106	122	103
E. Ruther.	166	139	169	S. Schwa's.	161	147	165
Totals	771	746	740	Totals	685	733	675

Edelweiss rollers were in fine form last night and twice defeated the Madisons of the West Chicago league. Smith rolled high average, 181 2-3, for the winners, and Kenna 184 1-3 for the West Madison. Scores:

Edelweiss.	1.	2.	3.	W. Madi's.	1.	2.	3.
E. Le Gros.	172	136	190	Kenna	177	191	185
Kolar	169	154	154	Chwatz	154	154	130
Y. Le Gros	192	155	152	Heickes	139	127	141
Smith	203	157	185	Ulirich	179	146	149
De Profit	154	196	185	Hanna	154	194	192
Totals	890	811	866	Totals	803	861	797

The Chicago Bowling league held a special meeting last night at Mussey's. F. W. Moore was selected delegate to the meeting of the American Bowling congress, which will be held at Baltimore Jan. 8.

Fred Worden and Steve Geroux will play their deciding match against Billy Lee and Gus Steele at Kenna's Grey alleys tomorrow evening. This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock Worden rolled a total of 298 at Anson's alleys on Monday, 22. Was totaling 248. On the same day the Illinois Steel team put up a total of 1,027.

HOLLISTER INVENTS A GAME.

Northwestern Coach Will Begin Work with Baseball and Track Teams.

The Northwestern University baseball men will begin the season's work this afternoon in the college gymnasium. Dr. Hollister has fitted a large screen at one end of the "gym" and cleared the floor of apparatus. The building is small, but large enough to give a pitcher his full distance. Dr. Hollister has invented a game of indoor ball which will be played by the men. Nothing but bunting is allowed and no hard throwing except by the pitcher. All of the bases are used and the men have to slide to each. In addition to this the men will have a certain amount of throwing to do, which will increase as the season goes on. Besides this work dumbbell and light gymnastic training will be given.

The squad promises to be the best and largest ever at the Evanston institution. Dr. Hollister's reputation has attracted several men, all seeming to be of exceptional ability. The team which represented the purple last year will all be out and the new men will have to force them from their positions. The best of the new material comes from the city departments. Cook of the law school played two years at the Brown University team and will try for an outfield position on the Evanston nine. Sweet, who was first baseman on the championship nine of Veheran New York, will attempt to push Pinneo out of his place. Fleager, whose brother was third base on the Illinois nine last year, has ambitions for the same place on the purple team, while Nusbaum, captain of last year's academy, will try and replace White.

Hollister has hopes of getting a series of five games with Chicago. He is corresponding with Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois. The Eastern trip has practically been given up and the games with the minor teams will not be arranged until the big contests have been definitely obtained.

The track team will also be out, but the material is only medium. A track meet will be given at the Evanston Y. M. C. A. gymnasium on Feb. 2 as a try out for the new material, and if it shows up sufficiently strong dual meets will be arranged with other institutions. Stureon, whose health was broken by severe training, will be back in college Feb. 1.

Many of the students have taken advantage of the offer of the Y. M. C. A., which will give them the use of the gymnasium at a reduced rate for the balance of the year. Illinois will be out for the broad jump, Scheiner and MacDonald in the sprints, Crumpacker in the hammer throw and shot put, Boots and Neville in the pole vault, Knott in the walk, and the doctor hopes to make some finds this year which will prove valuable. There is no one at Northwestern who has heard anything from Cheek, the California athlete, who was recently reported as expecting to come to Evanston this winter.

BROWN PREFERS MATRIMONY.

Candidate for Center Field at University of Chicago Forsakes Athletics.

William M. Brown, a freshman at the University of Chicago from La Grange High School, was unable to resist the wiles of Cupid until he had finished his education. He entered the freshman class Oct. 1, but soon afterwards was secretly married to a young woman of his town. This secrecy was demanded because of an unwritten rule at the university that no student while in residence can be married and remain in residence. Graduate students can marry and three months later enter the university, but a freshman is debarred for a whole year.

Brown kept his secret successfully until the end of the autumn quarter, but, fearing that the faculty would learn it, he decided not to register for work this quarter. He accordingly dropped out of the university and entered business in this city.

Brown had the record of being one of the star baseball players in the Cook County high school league, and Stagg counted on him as a worthy successor to Herschberger in center field. Baseball enthusiasts at the university are disconsolated by the loss of Brown's services. Captain Vernon may have to make an entire change in his lineup for the spring. He may be forced to go from second base to center field himself in order to make that important position secure.

Brown's marriage would not have been known to the authorities had it not been that he had to explain to his baseball friends his strange actions, since he had assured them of his intentions to be a candidate for center field.

Neither the frowns of the faculty, the pleasure of a long Eastern trip with the team in the spring, nor the glory of the U. of C. could avail with Brown. He knew that Dr. Harper had long since decided that love and learning would not go well together.

The faculty has never as yet taken official action on any love affair similar to Brown's. There have been several in the history of the university. Somehow the offender always finds reasons for dropping his studies and entering some other profession.

Reach the Finals at Vienna.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—The pairing for the tenth round of the Kolisch chess masters' tournament, which was played in this city today, had been arranged to read as follows: Wolf vs. Alapin, Zinkl vs. Kortie, Schlechter vs. Schwarz, Popiel vs. Maroczy, Prock vs. Brody, Marco vs. Albin. In the evening the following results were recorded: Wolf lost to Alapin, Zinkl and Kortie divided honors, Schlechter disposed of Schwarz, Popiel and Maroczy drew, Prock was beaten by Brody, and Marco worsted Albin. The eleventh and final round will be played tomorrow.

Tiger Baseball Captain Is Ill.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Arthur R. T. Hillebrand, Captain of the Princeton University baseball team, has been taken to the infirmary with an attack of malarial fever.

MAY FIGHT IN CHICAGO.

M'COY AND MAHER FAVORABLE TO A MEETING IN THIS CITY.

Representative of a Local Club, Said to Be the Fort Dearborn, Is Reported to Have Secured the Consent of Both Men for a Battle in the Near Future—Hoosier Is Also Promised an Early Match with Fitzsimmons—Aftermath of Monday's Battle.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Peter Maher and "Kid" McCoy may meet again. A Chicago promoter of boxing, said to represent the Fort Dearborn club, who witnessed the big fight at Coney Island on New Year's day, has made them a tempting offer. Maher has already signed the articles. McCoy has practically accepted, and it is probable the Irish champion and his conqueror will come together again in the course of a few weeks.

Maher arrived at his home in this city today. After settling up his affairs with the Coney Island Athletic club Peter's first thoughts were of his home and his sick wife, and he hurried back to this city. He was welcomed by friends, who stick by him even in defeat.

Tonight the big, good-natured boxer sat in the parlor of his home on Twentieth street, below Dickinson, enjoying himself in a game of "forty-fives" with a group of admiring friends, when a reporter called. Maher, beyond a discolored left eye, showed no signs of his battle with McCoy.

"I have no excuse to make," he said. "We were both fighting well and McCoy landed the blow that won. Yes, I'll fight him again or any other man living. I am not discouraged and have no right to be. McCoy won, and that is all there is to it. We have an offer to meet in Chicago, and the chances are we will fight soon again. McCoy promised to sign and I have already, so that we may meet in another bout in the near future."

Maher has a swelling in the throat and is hoarse. He says his throat is sore, which bears out his claim that the knockout blow was landed on his "Adam's apple." Otherwise Maher is in fine form and is ready for all offers. He will issue no challenges, as that is out of his line, but he is ready to fight any of the heavyweights.

New York, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—"Kid" McCoy, unmarked and without any evidence of his encounter with Peter Maher, was about town as usual today. The most important business transacted by the clever Hoosier, aside from receiving the winner's share of the purse, was practically clinching a match with Robert Fitzsimmons for the near future. The purse of last night's battle was divided, about $12,000 to McCoy and $4,000 to Maher.

One of the first things McCoy did today was to stop at the Metropole Hotel to see Fitzsimmons.

Fitz complimented McCoy on his performance with Maher, and McCoy apologized for any annoyance he might have caused him by his personal challenges.

Fitzsimmons took it all good-naturally, and finally the question of a match was approached. Fitzsimmons informed the "Kid" he was not opposed to a meeting in the ring. In fact, he assured McCoy he would probably be prepared to meet him in the near future.

"I have not retired from the ring," said Bob, "and many of these wise fellows will hear from me pretty soon. I am going to fight again and will meet all comers. I am now in condition to fight Jack McCormick in Philadelphia. I will take on a couple of short battles first.

"Then I will be prepared to fight any one and will take you on first if you so wish. When I enter the ring next time you can bet I won't be caught napping."

It has been McCoy's one ambition to face Fitzsimmons. He has repeatedly challenged "Lanky Bob," but his efforts to arrange a match have been in vain. Now that the older champion has consented to fight it should not take long for the pair to come to terms.

The fighters received their prize money at Jimmy Wakeley's this afternoon. William N. Brady turned the $16,000 over to Sharkey, who was final stakeholder on the result of the fight. Both boxers agreed to split and that each received $8,000. Wakeley said he gave McCoy $12,000 and Maher only $4,000.

Maher seemed to be affected greatly by his defeat. He asked McCoy if he would meet him again, and the latter declared he would willingly arrange a return match. It was then said the bout, if arranged, would take place in Chicago, and would be limited to ten rounds.

Maher left for his home in Philadelphia tonight. McCoy returned to White Plains, where he has a cottage.

At the up-town hotels and clubs where the sports congregate McCoy's victory was the sole topic of conversation. The heaviest loser was George Siddons, better known as "Pittsburg Phil," who lost about $20,000. The race track people were the strongest backers of Maher, and all of them lost considerable money. Joseph Wormser, the banker, was the heaviest winner on McCoy, winning about $10,000. Other winners were Jim Corbett, Jack "John" Condine, $6,500; Jim Wakely, $6,000; and "Honest" John Kelly, $3,000.

Next Tuesday's Tattersall Card.

Five bouts have already been arranged for the first boxing night of the new year at Tattersall's. Harry Gilmore, who has charge of the preliminary arrangements, has fixed on three bouts to act as curtain raisers to the main events. It is the present intention to have three star bouts on Tuesday nights of the month. They are:

Morris Rauch and Tom Smith, at catchweights.

Young Kemmer and Jack Graham, at 120 pounds.

Martin Duffy and Larry Gleason, at 133 pounds.

Albert Griffiths and Young Kenny, at 133 pounds.

Jack Root and Tommy West, at catchweights.

The sixth bout will probably be between Tommy White and "Kid" Broad of Cleveland, whose bout in St. Louis was stopped by an accidental accident to a local man. The meeting of Tommy West and Jack Root is likely to attract a great crowd. West, who lived in Chicago for some time, is a local favorite.

Stift and Walcott Matched.

Word was received yesterday from Tom Hanton in New York that he had matched Billy Stift to meet Joe Walcott at the Broadway club next month.

Notes of the Fighters.

Christ Miller, manager of "Young" Kenny, is anxious to wager that his man will defeat Jack Lewis when they next meet.

Tom Dugan, the Australian pugilist, was greatly pleased at the success of McCoy's six-inch punch in defeating Maher, a mode of attack which he has always strongly advocated.

George Kirwan will leave tomorrow for New York, where he is matched to meet George McFadden. The local man has had a good rest and expects to give the clever New-Yorker a hard fight.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons has been matched to meet Jack McCormick in a six-round contest at Philadelphia on Jan. 20. It is announced that the purse is to be 75 per cent of the gross receipts, winner take all, but McCormick is not that kind of a matchmaker on a losing proposition.

The report wired from New York recently that Pat Early, who is with Harry Forbes, had been matched to meet Jimmy West does not seem to be true. In two letters to friends in this city Early makes no mention of the match.

Dave Barry, the young Canadian boxer who meets "Kid" Fish at the Star Theater on Friday night, is a pupil of Harry Gilmore. With a little more experience the veteran thinks he will be able to hold his own with any of the local lightweights.

Jack Leonard, manager of the Tri-City Athletic club of Davenport, has offered a purse of 50 per cent of the gross gate receipts for a twenty-round match between Terry Queenan and Jack Hudson, to take place within two weeks. Hudson's backer is anxious to wager $500 on his man. Queenan has already expressed himself as willing to meet Hudson again.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ACTIVE.

Tardiness of National League Encourages the Promoters.

A. C. Anson received word from a real estate man in New York that grounds available for a baseball site could be secured near the Battery in that city. This appears to be rather an improbable statement to those familiar with the value of property in that neighborhood of the metropolis, and Captain Anson himself does not pretend to know what place the real estate man has in mind. The real estate man was authorized to look out for a good site for ball grounds, and it is possible a site within easy access of the boats leaving the wharf near this point is what he means in the letter.

Anson was not at all surprised at the news telegraphed from Boston last night that the new association had secured a site for grounds in Boston.

"The fact of the matter is," said he, "that if we could get some good, responsible man to back a club in New York there would be a meeting of the American association promoters in a hurry, and the league would get under way at once. As I have said a number of times before, we have plenty of backing in Chicago, and only wait for a good showing in other cities. I don't mind telling you that the men who stand ready to back an American association club in Chicago will represent more capital than is represented back of the present Chicago club."

Captain Anson refuses to name his backers, but it is common report that Samuel Allerton is one of them.

The delay of the National league in settling the circuit question, and the present indication that another season will be started with an unwieldy number of clubs and teams of disproportionate strength helps the outlook for the new association a great deal. In fact, the affairs of all the leading baseball associations are in a most unsettled condition. The American league is wavering between friendship for the National leagues and breaking away from the national agreement, and as yet is all at sea regarding what its circuit will be. A part of the organization, led by Johnson and Comiskey, wants to go loose from the major organization and invade its territory, but not so the National league contingent, which has the magnates of the organization favoring a radical step. The longer this uncertainty continues in both the National and American leagues there will be a chance for the new association to get a foothold.

SECURE BALL GROUNDS IN BOSTON.

American Association Planning to Invade League Territory at Once.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Charles River Park, just across the river in Cambridge, heretofore used as a bicycle track, was today leased for baseball purposes for a term of five years. The owners of the property refuse to give the names of the parties of the contract, but it is well known that the leasing of the grounds is the first step towards putting a Boston nine in the American association next season.

Thomas F. McCarty, the old Boston left fielder, is the promoter of the scheme. He has been quietly at work since his return from the league meeting, where he met Anson, Hough, and others interested in the new association. The announcement that he has secured grounds is evidence that McCarty has found parties willing to back the enterprise.

The old Boston player is well up in the game, and there is no reason why he could not turn out a good team. Wealthy Philadelphia people and "Copper Kin" Thomas Lawson of Boston are said to be putting up the money for McCarty.

A. H. Soden, when asked today if he knew anything about a club to be located in Cambridge, ready to join either the much-talked-of American association or the Johnson-Comiskey Chicago combination said: "There is little chance of the American league ever giving up the national agreement. It is anxious to put a club in Chicago, and is working a bluff to scare Jim Hart. Johnson and Comiskey are not fools enough to invade Cambridge on their circuit. They might like to get Washington and get Baltimore if the league should give up that territory, as this would give them a league of national importance and kill all chances the American association might have of making a good circuit in that direction. The American association, no doubt, would like to include Boston on its circuit, and may now be willing to take Cambridge, the next best thing."

Mr. Soden was asked if he would object to a club in Cambridge playing under the national agreement.

"That depends," said he. "If there is any attempt to meddle with players under reserve to the league I shall protest from the start, but, as there is no danger of that, we shall not bother about a Cambridge club until some one has shown a disposition to antagonize the league from that direction."

WORK OF THE CIRCUIT COMMITTEE.

Colonel Rogers Tells the Plans Which Are Being Advocated.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Colonel John I. Rogers, who is a member of the Circuit committee appointed at the recent National league meeting in New York, said today:

"No action has yet been taken. The members of the committee have merely written letters to each other giving their ideas on the subject. No figures have yet been given, for we concluded it would be best to wait until after the holidays before taking any definite action. President Hart of Chicago has written giving his views, and President Brush of Cincinnati has also done so. Mr. Brush is in favor of three eight-club leagues, but, as for myself, I do not believe this to be the correct solution.

"A meeting of the Circuit committee will probably be held soon. I am not willing to give any figures on what I believe the four clubs we want to dispose of are worth. As to Cleveland and Louisville, they are not worth a big amount. Washington and Baltimore, of course, are worth more than the two Western cities.

"My plan is merely to buy the franchise of these clubs, and not the players or the grounds. The purchaser would be to buy these franchises and then give the clubs the opportunities to dispose of their players. In this way I believe the clubs would get more money, and the league would not have to auction off these players and be bothered with the disposal of the grounds. With a big bunch of players on hand there would be less of a lot of wirepulling for this man and that, and thus the politics of the game would come up again. Mr. Brush says that with the circuit reduced to eight clubs this bad feature would be done away with. I hope it may, for politics

See what Happens!

Listen to a child story:

MARY:—"Did you say your prayers last night?"

ALICE:—"Yes."

MARY:—"Well, I didn't, and I'm not going to say 'em to-night! Nor to-morrow night! Nor the next night! I'm going to stop now for five nights and if nothing happens to me, then I'm never going to say 'em any more."

This is the way children reason;—and some grown-up people, too! They are all right because "nothing happens!"

Now you probably drink coffee. How can we make you realize what you are losing in not trying

CHASE & SANBORN'S "High Grade" COFFEE.

Nothing happens to you if you don't use it! So it is hard to get you started.

But something happens if you once try a cup! You find the grocer delivers it in an imported, air-tight, parchment-lined bag. You wonder about this. But when you taste the coffee you get a hint. This coffee is only roasted on order; it is then hermetically sealed as it comes from the roaster; it is packed under the Chase & Sanborn Seal warranted trade-mark, and is guaranteed to be highest quality.

Try it just once.

Comfortable Furniture at very reasonable prices in the January Clearance Sale.

Also several hundred pairs Lace Curtains and Portieres.

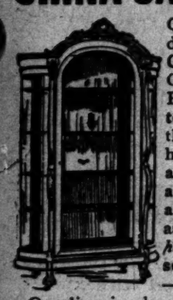
Turkish Rugs, etc., all marked at low prices to close out.

REVELL'S

Wabash Av.

Scholle's Good Furniture.

CHINA CABINETS



Guardians of the dainty pieces of Cut Glass, rare China and odd Porcelain, so dear to the heart of the woman of the house; keeping all such safe away from dirt and dust, as well as from *little hands* which are so hard to watch—*yet in full view.*

Our line is almost double what it was last year and forms an attractive showing upon the main floor.

The prices on the oak and mahogany kinds range from $18.00 by easy stages to $140.00.

SCHOLLE'S, 222 Wabash, Between Adams and Jackson.

WHY Use a Welsbach Light?

It saves *all* the trouble, *half* the cost and gives *three times* the light.

The Genuine Gives Satisfaction, In Sealed Box Bearing WELSBACH Trade Mark

ALL DEALERS

Beware of Counterfeit Mantles and cheap imitation brass parts.

REVELL'S DESKS, Office Chairs

Largest Display in the City.

Cor. Wabash Av. & Adams St.

AUCTION NOTICE.

NEW YEAR'S SALE

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, and General Household Goods.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANO,

FIRST-CLASS BARBER'S OUTFIT,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN, 156 Wabash-av.

Auction Sale.

THIS MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK

STOCK OF

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Etc.

At Our Warerooms, 331, 333, 335 W. Madison-st.

Sale positive and without reserve in lots to suit dealers. THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO., Auctioneers.

AREND'S KUMYSS Is the Original, the best, the only kind fit for a delicate stomach. Beware of the imitations. Arend Milling Company.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Furs Radically Reduced

in an effort to make January one of the greatest fur-selling months. Fur-wearing weather is practically all to come yet, the price of furs (in the raw state) is advancing and everything tends to emphasize the attractiveness of this Reduction Sale.

America's greatest fur stock to pick from at such reductions as these.

1879, olive green Broad Cloth Carriage Wrap Collar of white thibet, squirrel lined, reduced from $79 to $39.50.

1877, light tan Broad Cloth Long Cape, with large revers, collar of dark mink, lined with white lamb, reduced from $62.50 to $31.25.

1872, handsome olive green Theater Wrap, with large taffeta hood, dark eastern mink collar, lined with white Iceland lamb, reduced from $80 to $40.

1878, red Broad Cloth Cape, squirrel lined, black fox collar, reduced from $50 to $25.

1886, white and green Brocade Silk Opera Wrap, white thibet collar and yoke, lined with white lamb, reduced from $135 to $67.50.

2052, green Velvet Cape, jet embroidery, trimmed with white fox, reduced from $62.50 to $31.25.

Embroidered white Satin Cape, trimmed with white thibet, lined with white lamb, reduced from $50 to $25.

1882, one pink, one green, and one blue Broad Cloth Evening Cape, white thibet collar, squirrel lined, reduced from $50 to $25.

Superb pink Brocade Long Evening Cloak, Hudson Bay sable collar, lined with squirrel, reduced from $137.50 to $68.75.

1995, Mink Cape with flounce, reduced from $150 to $75.

Short Mink Cape with deep ruffle and pointed front, reduced from $100 to $50.

1638, Sealskin Cape, choice chinchilla collar and large revers, reduced from $100 to $50.

1632, choice Sealskin Cape with top collar and wide flounce of dark natural Hudson Bay sable, reduced from $275 to $137.50.

Choice long Black Marten Cape with flounce, reduced from $87.50 to $43.75.

1636, beautiful Sealskin Cape, with top collar and wide flounce of dark Eastern Mink, reduced from $325 to $162.50.

1761, Superb Broadtail Persian Novelty Wrap, beautifully ornamented with trimming of dark Nova Scotia Mink, reduced from $300 to $150.

2026, handsome dark Mink Long Cape, pattern garment, reduced from $250 to $125.

1759, choice Persian Jacket made by Grunwaldt, Paris, with wide shawl collar and cuffs of Chinchilla, reduced from $300 to $150.

Plain Persian, box front, Jacket, reduced from $140 to $70.

Special Reductions in Sealskin and Novelty Garments.

1133, choicest quality Alaska Sealskin Short Jacket, special shape sleeves and front, reduced from $300 to $240.

1131, choicest quality Alaska Sealskin, tight-fitting short Jacket, beautifully lined and finished, reduced from $275 to $200.

Superb Alaska Sealskin Novelty Short Coat, vest front, very large rever novelty sleeves, reduced from $275 to $200.

Superb dark Eastern Mink Short Jacket, staple style, a wonderful specimen of mink work, reduced from $450 to $225.

2015, a beautiful dark Eastern Mink Cape, with a very wide flounce, made by Grunwaldt, Paris, handsome brocade lining, reduced from $500 to $250.

2017, Superb Mink Mantle, of the choicest extra large dark Eastern Mink skins, manufactured by Grunwaldt, Paris, beautifully lined, reduced from $600 to $300.

Sealskin Coats, to order: At the Annual Sealskin Sale in London on Dec. 15, raw Alaska skins (not dressed or dyed) advanced 75%. This sale determines the price of skins for a year, and means that next season Alaska seal garments will cost very much more than they have this year. Fortunately we have on hand a very large stock of Alaska Sealskins, enough to last for many months, and are in a position to make and will make Alaska Sealskin coats at prices lower than are possible anywhere else in America.

Alaska Sealskin Coats, made to fit in any of our standard styles, 22 or 24 in. long, during this month for $190.

We have on hand a large number of fine quality Alaska Sealskin garments on which we shall not advance prices this month.

Persian Jackets, to order: We have matched in sets for coats a large quantity of Persian skins. Customers may choose a small, medium, or large curl set, from which we will make jackets to measure 22 or 24 in. long in our best manner for $135. These skins are the choicest Leipzig dyed Persian, and coats such as we propose making usually sell for $175.

Pattern Garments (only one of each) at exactly half prices.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

3RD FLOOR, ANNEX.

Clearance of Bric-a-Brac, Lamps and China. Important Reductions.

An after-inventory clean-up. Much desirable merchandise reduced 50%, 33⅓% and 25% to close. The selection is better than in most sales of this kind—the values decidedly strong.

Bric-a-Brac: A great gathering of artistic, ornamental and useful pieces—all reduced to close.

Cloissonne, Lenox, Royal Bonn, Utrecht, Bisque figures, Teplitz figures, French Enamels, Real Bronzes, Vienna Plates, Emile Galle Faience, Terra Cotta figures, Boudoir pieces, **all at decided reductions.**

Jardinieres and Pedestals: Handsome, large pieces that were originally marked $15 and considered strong bargains at that price; twenty or thirty of them in many styles; clearance price for jardiniere and pedestal, $10.

Pedestals for Statuary: Tall Alabaster Pedestals in many graceful styles, reduced one-half to close; clearance prices, $6 to $10.

Green Serpentine Marble Pedestals—reduced about one-third—clearance prices, $7.50 to $34.

Marble Statuary: Carrara and Castellena Marbles—about 40 pieces; excellent subjects; clearance prices are one-third less than regular.

Japanese Ivories: A choice collection of hand-carved pieces reduced 33⅓%.

Fancy China Reduced:

Bargain Tables of attractive Plates, Cups and Saucers, Sugar and Cream Sets, Bowls, Tea Pots, Chocolate Pots, etc., many handsome pieces of French and English China; every piece at a bargain price; separate tables at

25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.

Fine Lamps Reduced:

Hand-decorated Art Lamps at remarkable reductions—for example:

$225 Lamps reduced to $75. $100 Lamps reduced to $42.50
$175 Lamps reduced to $75. $75 Lamps reduced to $35.
$150 Lamps reduced to $50. $80 Lamps reduced to $60.
$125 Lamps reduced to $50.

Many medium and low-priced Lamps, Globes, etc. specially reduced.

Stamped Linens at Special Prices.

Stamped Linens now sold in Needle Work Dept., 2nd floor, annex.

Stamped pieces in all sizes, new designs, cut and hemstitched edges—at special prices this week.

Floss-filled Pillows, very light and desirable; also down-filled pillows at popular prices.

Beautiful New Silk—$1.00 Yard.

Shirred Taffetas, in beautiful colorings and handsome combinations suitable for evening wear, at $1.00 yard.

Novelty Silk, warp-printed Taffeta, with plain satin stripe and cameo stripe, fancy cannele stripes, fancy plaids, etc., at $1.00 yard.

Basement Department—This section has just closed a most successful season, and has prepared to start the new year with a rousing sale of much good merchandise at very low prices.

Fancy Silks of all kinds, suitable for skirts, waists, linings and many other purposes—thousands of yards in all—rare values, at

50c, 65c, 75c and 85c a yard.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

New, enlarged department. **JANUARY LINENS.** *Center of main floor.*

Our thirty-third annual sale opened up yesterday morning with by far the greatest display of our history. The enlarged department was taxed to its utmost to supply the demands of our customers. Values equal to those offered during this sale are not offered elsewhere and cannot be. Our purchases were made before the great advances in manufacturing cost. We carry none but good linens, *the best of linens*, offering, among others, these tempting lines:

TOWELS.

5,000 doz. huck and damask towels. Some are hemmed, some are hemstitched, and some have knotted fringes. Not one towel in the lot worth less than 25c—your choice—$2.00 per doz., or each..... **17c**

3,000 doz. huck and damask towels. Some are plain white, some with colored borders, some hemmed, some hemstitched—$2.25 per doz., or each.. **20c**

3,500 doz. hemstitched huck, hemmed huck and Turkish bath towels, extra large size and fine quality goods—worth up to 50c $2.90 per doz., or each..... **25c**

TOWELINGS AND CRASHES.

All-linen 24-in. fine quality checked glass toweling—worth 25c—yd.. **12½c**

3,000 pieces C., P., S., & Co.'s silver toweling—a very soft and fine linen crash, especially adapted for wiping glass and silverware—leaves no lint—yd..... **9c**

NAPKINS.

22-in. all-linen, heavy quality Scotch damask napkins, which are actually worth $2—this sale, per doz.. **$1.50**

One of the great specialties of this sale—satin damask breakfast and dinner napkins at, per doz..... **$2.00**

Extra fine quality Irish satin damask napkins—actual value $3.50—this sale..... **$2.35**

SATIN DAMASK PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS.

Superb cloths ready for use at less than you can buy the same quality of damask by the yard elsewhere:

3,000 genuine double damask pattern table cloths, size 2¼x2½ yards, 2½x3 yards, 2½x3½ yards; worth up to $8.00—all to go at one price—each..... **$3.95**

Hemstitched bleached table cloths, all pure linen and with a row of fancy hand-made openwork, 2x2 yds., $2.50; 2x2½ yds., $3.00; 2x3 yds., $3.75; 2x3½ yds., $4.50.

DAMASKS.

An all-linen 72-in. full bleached Irish satin damask, actually worth $1.00, for **75c**

A genuine satin double damask, 72-in. wide—never offered for less than $1.75, for..... **$1.00**

A very handsome double satin damask, bleached Irish goods, 72-in. wide, and is actually worth $2.00 yard, for..... **$1.25**

An 86-in. full bleached satin damask, for wide tables, fine superb quality, worth $2.00, for..... **$1.35**

LINEN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

150 pairs of all pure Belgain linen hemstitched sheets, size 90x96 inches, with fancy hand drawn open work—usually sold at $7.50 per pair, now..... **$4.50**

100 pairs 72x90 inch—same quality as above—pair..... **$3.75**

3,000 pairs 22½x36 hemstitched linen pillow cases—pair..... **65c**

JANUARY UNDERMUSLINS.

A brilliant display of genteel, high-class undermuslin garments on our second floor. The purchases were made before the advance in cost of manufacturing and the cost of muslin and embroidery. Every cent saved is given to you in the shape of low prices on high-class goods, these among them:

SKIRTS.

Deep lawn flounced cambric skirts	98c
Ruffled and tucked cambric skirts	98c
Embroidered umbrella cambric skirts	$1.25
Cambric skirts with torchon insertion and edge	$1.25
Cambric skirts, umbrella style, hems and tucks	$1.25
Umbrella skirt, with French tucks and emb'y edge	$1.35
Umbrella skirt, with tucking and embroidery	$1.50
Cambric skirt, lawn umbrella flounce, deep emb. ruffle	$1.50
Cambric Skirt, 2 rows insertion and Cluny lace edge	$1.75
Umbrella skirt, wide double hemstitched ruffle of lawn	$1.75
Cambric skirt, deep flounce, torchon edge & insert'n	$2.00
Cambric skirt, five insertions and edge of Val. lace	$2.25
Cambric skirt, emb'y insert'n & costly Duchesse lace	$3.95

DRAWERS.

Muslin drawers, hemstitched, cambric ruffle	25c
Muslin drawers, cambric flounce, with hem and tucks	25c
Cambric umbrella drawers, hemstitched lawn ruffle	35c
Muslin drawers, cambric ruffle, embroidery trimming	50c
Cambric drawers, lawn ruffle, torchon lace, tucking, etc.	50c
Cambric drawers, deep lawn flounce, three rows of hemstitching and tucking	65c
Cambric drawers, umbrella flounce, wide cluny lace	65c
Cambric drawers, lawn flounce, torchon lace and tucking	75c
Cambric drawers, deep lawn flounce with valenciennes lace and fine tucking	85c
Cambric drawers, lawn flounce with wide cluny lace and French tucking	98c
Cambric drawers, lawn ruffle, with torchon lace and insertion	98c

GOWNS.

Muslin gown, surplice yoke, lace and insertion, tucking	50c
Muslin gown, yoke cluster tucking, lace insertion & edge	50c
Empire muslin gown, embroidered insertion, lawn ruffles trimmed with lace	75c
Muslin gown, embroidery edge, square yoke of tucking	75c
Cambric gown, square yoke of emb'y, insertion & tucks	85c
Cambric gown, bishop style, emb'y beading, edge, ribbon	98c
Cambric gown, emb'y edge, yoke of emb'y and tucking	98c
Cambric gown, low square neck with cluny lace	98c
Cambric gown, V neck, with embroidery edge, insertion across bottom of yoke	$1.00
Muslin gown, square neck, embroidery insertion, edge, and ribbon	$1.00
Cambric gown, empire style, emb'y insertion and edge	$1.25
Cambric gown, bias tucked yoke, emb'y edge on neck	$1.25
Bishop style, embroidery beading, edge and ribbon	$1.25
Cambric gown, V neck, with embroidery edge, yoke of embroidery insertion and tucking	$1.35
Cambric gown, square neck with embroidery edge, shoulder yoke of allover embroidery	$1.50

CORSET COVERS.

Cambric corset cover, high square neck, V back, embroidery and tucking	25c
Full front cambric cover, hemstitched lawn ruffle	25c
Cambris cover, 1 row hemstitching, hemstitched ruffle	25c
Cambric cover, fitted back, full front, torchon edge	35c
Cambric cover, embroidery edge and insertion in front	50c
Cambric cover, square yoke and front of hemstitching, neck and arm eyes with hemstitched ruffle	50c
Cambric cover, full front, tucking in back, round neck with lace edge and ribbon	50c
Cambric cover, full front, with torchon lace and ribbon, insertion across front	50c
Nainsook, French bias cover, round neck, lace & ribbon	50c

OFFERING IN STYLISH CLOAKS AND SUITS

The entire remaining stock of several large Eastern manufacturers sold to us at about one-third usual prices: 500 fine jackets bought at the auction sale of F. Siegel & Bros.' goods; 1,000 jackets of our own, marked down in price accordingly, put on the same clearing sale tables—altogether extraordinary values—divided into five lots as follows—

Lot 1 at $4.75—225 jackets in black and navy kersey, boucle, as well as Oxford gray cheviots—all silk or satin lined, actual value of these garments $8.75 to $10.00—choice..... **$4.75**

Lot 3 at $9.75—325 extremely stylish, well made short box and fly front jackets in fine English kersey and cheviot—black, blue, tan, castor, and Oxford—excellent quality of satin or fancy silk lining—actual value $18.00 and $20.00—offered now to close at, each **$9.75**

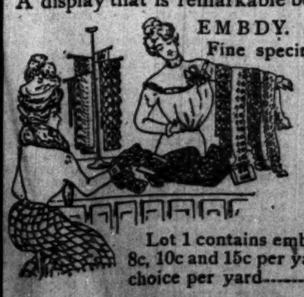
Lot 2 at $7.50—475 up-to-date jackets in short box and fly front styles, kerseys, cheviots and boucle cloths in black, blue, tan and castor—all beautifully lined with silk or satin—actual value $15.00 and $18.00—choice while they last **$7.50**

Lot 4 at $12.00—195 extra fine quality superior tailored jackets, in rough and smooth cloths, black and all the new shades, including castor and automobile red; lined with black satin or fancy taffeta silk, actual value $20.00 and $22.50—choice this sale..... **$12.00**

Lot 5 at $9.75—Women's tailored suits, half and less—a stock of 275 man-tailored suits, all this season's best and most popular styles, in black, navy, and brown silk lined reefer suits—gray homespun and fancy mixtures, tight fitting suits, and many other small lots of desirable materials and styles. This is undoubtedly the greatest suit offering of the season. The actual values range from $15.00 to $20.00, but we give you your choice while they last at..... **$9.75**

EMBROIDERIES AND WASH LACES.

A display that is remarkable because we offer high-class goods at about one-third usual cost.



EMBDY. BARGAINS.

Fine specimens of needlework, as well as manufacturers' sample strips, covering an entire range of the designs for the season of 1900. Divided thus:

Lot 1 contains embroideries worth 8c, 10c and 15c per yard; choice per yard..... **5c**

Lot 2 contains embroideries worth 15c, 20c and 25c per yard; choice, per yard..... **10c**

Lot 3 contains embroideries worth 30c, 35c and 40c per yard; choice, per yard..... **15c**

Lot 4 contains embroideries worth 50c, 75c and $1.00 per yard; choice, per yard **25c**

Lot 5 contains an assortment of 45-inch skirtings on cambric and Swiss cloths, worth $1.00 to $1.75 per yard; choice, per yard, **50c.**

WASH LACES.

We promise an array of lace value such as you have never seen before—among them these:

French valenciennes laces, per piece of 12 yards, prices begin, per piece..... **10c**

Real hand-made torchon laces, up from, yard..... **3c**

English, French and German torchon laces, per yard, up from..... **3c**

French valenciennes laces, by the yard, per yard, up from..... **1c**

Normandy valenciennes laces, by the yard, per yard, up from..... **5c**

Our 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c special values will be found in every instance to be *worth from two to four times* the price we ask.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

TURN THE RIVER INTO BIG CANAL.

Sanitary Trustees Open the Sluice Into Drainage and Ship Channel.

ALL USE THE SHOVELS.

Say They Had a Hint Haste Would Not Offend Inspection Commission.

LOCKPORT GATES STILL SHUT

Water was let into the drainage canal from the Chicago River yesterday morning, and last night a thin coating of the murky fluid covered the bottom of the channel as far as Willow Springs. The opening of the greatest ship canal ever constructed in America and the informal completion of one of the engineering feats in the world's history was accomplished without ceremony. The nine Sanitary Trustees, with their engineer, Isham Randolph, simply went to the Kedzie avenue connection of the West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River and the canal and saw the thin ridge of earth cut through.

The consummation of the project, on which the people of Chicago have expended upwards of $33,000,000, was free from the formalities which marked "shovel day," when the work was inaugurated, on Sept. 3, 1892. But there was no fear of injunctions on "shovel day." The enemies of the project by which Chicago gives to the State a ship canal were not so persistent on that day as they have grown to be as the canal, in spite of all obstacles, has neared the time when water should fill its banks.

The next step to be taken before the people of Chicago reap the benefits of the burden they have assumed in the building of the canal will be the opening of the gates at Lockport, by which the water now accumulating in the great channel will be turned into the Desplaines River and thence ultimately into the Mississippi. The Sanitary Trustees think it will not be many weeks before that opening will take place.

Unhampered by Writs.

While the turning in of water was simple and business-like, it was attended by much nervousness among the trustees for fear of injunctions. Two belated newspaper reporters, who came rushing across the earth piles, caused a small panic until it was seen they carried no injunctions with them. It was with a feeling of relief that the water finally was seen pouring down the sluiceways without a legal halt having been called.

The spot chosen for the opening was the junction of the collateral channel from the West Fork of the Chicago River with the canal, near Kedzie avenue, or about a mile from the beginning of the canal at Robey street. There but a narrow margin of clay separated the mighty water systems of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence valleys. The trustees started in the gray light of dawn, and their coming was unannounced except to a few friends and two newspaper men, who at midnight had received a tip that the canal was to be opened.

B. A. Eckhart was the first to reach the narrow watershed at Kedzie avenue and Thirty-fifth street. He jumped out of his carriage, dragging with him a set of new shovels for the trustees. The shovels were of the common kind with no silver on their handles.

"I had an awful time getting those shovels this time of day," said Mr. Eckhart, as he deposited them on the bank, just above the place where a dredge was already hard at work throwing up the clay from the cut.

Trustees Use Shovels.

Before long Trustees Carter, Braden, Jones, Wenter, Kelly, and Mallette arrived. Seizing the shovels, the trustees jumped down the embankment and began throwing the loose earth out of the cut. Loud shouts of approval greeted their efforts, but a few shovelfuls apiece sufficed to cover the honor of opening the canal. It was plain that the big dredge No. 7, when it came to throwing earth, was worth several hundred of the most distinguished trustees ever produced. The trustees crawled back and waited. By this time there were fifty or more people gathered around the cut.

After a while the dredge gained a point where its great arm could reach no further. Large chunks of ice and frozen clay blocked the way. Less than eight feet separated the waters of the lakes from the waters of the Mississippi, but the solid nature of the soil made the obstacle almost as great as if the distance had been as many miles. Some one set up a plea for blasting out the ridge. Soon a dozen brawny arms were driving in the bars which were to make the holes for the blasts. It was exceedingly slow work, for the clay was like rock in its hardness. Four large charges of dynamite were placed in the ridge. The crowd, which by this time had grown to a hundred of more, beat a retreat and hid behind timbers or sought shelter in a stationary dredge near by. It was expected that the earth would yawn as by magic under the power of the explosive and the drainage canal would be opened amid salvos of dynamite and the rush of flying clay. President Boldenweck, who had arrived some time previously in company with Trustee Smyth, claimed it as a prerogative of his office that he and he alone should touch the button. Thereby he cut short a controversy between Trustees Carter and Braden as to which one should have the honor.

The button was officially touched and a mullen roar was the answer. A few fugitive pieces of clay did fly into the air, but as a grand opening it was a failure. When the crowd rushed back to the cut it looked about as it did before. Then the ambitious trustees, armed with their shovels, descended into the cut and began to push away the pieces of clay and ice which held back the waters of the lakes. President Boldenweck was particularly active in the futile endeavor. Chief Engineer Randolph watched the rivulets of ice water trickle through the breaches the official shovels had made in the ridge and bethought himself of the dam, or sluice gate, which had been made at such expense and foresight to keep back the waters he was now so anxious to see pouring through. A gang of workmen was ordered to remove the dam before it ever had been used. The trustees gave up their feeble endeavors to keep the blocks out of the cut and fell on that dam with vigor.

For an hour previously some of the spectators had maintained a fire with old timbers and the general riffraft of canal building. The fire in no small degree had kept the crowd from freezing in the bitter wind from the western prairies.

"Eat the dam in the fire," commanded Mr. Jones, and into the fire went the structure which for so many days had been pointed out as evidence of good faith in not opening the canal until the State commission had given its consent.

Dredge Does the Work.

Then the crew of the dredge renewed their efforts to get within range of the cut. If its great arm could not cut a hole through the narrow ridge of clay and ice the day would end in another defeat of the trustees. The crew tugged and pulled to get their unwieldy craft into the breach. At last the "spuds" went down to the bottom of the river again and the long arm was extended towards the Mississippi. It reached. A great shout went up when the dipper brought up as much earth as a team of horses could have hauled away.

"It is but a question of a few more shovelfuls now," exclaimed Mr. Wenter, as the long arm swept to the westward and dropped its load on the spoil bank. With the regularity of a pendulum the arm of the dredge swung back and forth. Each time it carried a load of clay from the fast-disappearing watershed. The ice from the river rolled in and blocked the channel which had been cut through by the dredge.

"Push the ice gorge away with the arm," shouted the foreman to the man who controlled that mechanism. The arm dropped behind the ice gorge, and then with resistless motion swept the whole of it into the Mississippi Valley.

Canal Is Open.

"It is open! It is open!" went up from scores of throats as the water at last, after two hours of constant endeavor, had been made to start down the toboggan slide into the canal. The fall from the surface of the collateral branch, as it is called, of the West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, to the bottom of the drainage canal was 24½ feet. The cut through the bank of the canal was about twelve feet wide and was planked up for some ten feet. The cut ran nearly straight almost to the bottom and then shot eastward until, where it emptied into the canal, it was nearly at right angles to the channel. This was to avoid washing away the banks on the other side by the rush of water.

With the ice gorge gone the crowd made a dash for the bottom of the chute.

"It is the Niagara of Chicago," Mr. Eckhart said, as he stood watching the waters of the West Branch together with ice and clay bowlders, sweep down the chute and drive far into the wide canal, whose surface already was beginning to take on a rich mahogany brown as the river water covered the boys' skating pond.

The consummation of the great event was celebrated by the trustees by gathering on the timbers at the end of the chute and having their pictures taken in a group. Engineer Randolph stood at the end of the structure and waved his hat triumphantly. The flooding waters sent a heavy spray over the feet of the men on the pier, and threatened to carry the group, the pier, and all the rest into the canal beneath. Like school boys on a vacation the drainage officials waved their arms and shouted. It was soon over, however, and the crowd returned to the dredge, whose clocklike motion was steadily widening the cut through the watershed. As each dipperful was taken out the flow of water was increased and the spray at the foot of the chute went higher and higher.

Flow of 90,000 Cubic Feet.

At 11 a. m. Engineer Randolph estimated the flow at 30,000 cubic feet a minute. This was increased by night to 90,000 feet, as the hole was cut to its full width. Even with that large volume of water flowing into the canal it will be days before it will be filled. A week is expected to elapse before the canal can be said to have been opened to the controlling works at Lockport.

Although it was all over, the crowd continued to hang around the dredge. Ossian Guthrie fairly had to be driven out of the way of the long arm, so anxious was he to take part in the climax of his lifetime aim. It was nearly noon before the trustees accepted the invitation of Mr. Kelly to go to his house for a warming before undertaking the long ride back to town.

"Well, that's done," said Engineer Randolph, as he glanced back from the Kedzie avenue bridge from his carriage and saw the brown water already circling around the piers of the Illinois Central bridge near by.

Luncheon with Trustee Kelly.

The trustees, with Engineer Randolph were driven to the residence of Mr. Kelly in Garfield boulevard, where luncheon was served. At its conclusion President Boldenweck proposed the toast "To the Success of the Drainage Canal." It was drank standing. Frank Wenter, replying to the toast, spoke of the unostentatious opening of the canal, comparing it with the round of festivities that marked the openings of the Manchester Ship Canal in England and the Kiel Canal in Germany, events which have occurred since the drainage canal was commenced. At the opening of the Kiel Canal Emperor William led the ceremonies and it was made an international affair. The English nobility attended the opening of the Manchester Canal. Yet the Chicago drainage canal, costing more than either of these projects, Mr. Wenter said, and of equal importance in the way of commerce, had been opened like any other business enterprise, without ceremony or ostentation.

After the luncheon the trustees returned to the canal and for an hour more watched the dredge as it widened the channel from the collateral branch of the West Fork into the canal. When they finally left the scene about 60,000 cubic feet of water a minute was pouring out of the Chicago River.

River Level Falls.

The level of the water in the river at the Wells street bridge dropped six inches during the day.

"I can see no reason for the fall," said Manager Sinclair of the Dunham tug line, "unless it be from drawing off the water from the west fork. There is nothing in the wind or weather today to lead us to expect a drop in the water. Still, I won't say that it was caused from the opening of the canal. There are so many things connected with lake levels that it will take a long time to tell what effect the opening of the canal will have. Sometimes there is a current in the lake that cannot be accounted for by the direction of the wind. The drop today, I must confess, looks as if it had been caused by drawing off water up the river."

In the South Branch last night there was a perceptible current up river, and the water seemed a trifle clearer than usual. The current was in the teeth of a strong west wind. It was taken by observers to mean that the great work of the drainage canal in purifying the Chicago River had begun to show itself at once.

Trustees Give Reasons.

The trustees are not disposed to talk much about their reasons for the hurried opening of the canal. The situation as summed up by one of them was:

"We decided when at Joliet on Monday to open at once. We were unable to obtain the formal consent of the Governor's commission for the opening of the channel to Lockport, as we desired. We received pretty fair intimation, however, that if we took the bit in our teeth and went ahead we would not mortally offend the commission. In fact, we saw clearly that it would suit the commission to do it if we took such a course. It relieved the commission of official responsibility, and at the same time prevented a charge that the Governor was standing in the way of a great improvement. When so much was decided on we feared that if an announcement was made of our intentions somebody might get out an injunction. So we lost no time. The thing is done now, and I don't think anybody is the worse for it."

The plan of the board is to allow the water to run into the canal until it reaches the mitre sills at Lockport, when the inflow will be stopped at the Chicago end. The locks at Lockport will not be closed at once, for that would give an opportunity for an injunction against reopening them. The legal position assumed by yesterday's action is said to be strong and injunction proof. The canal is legally open, but in such a way that it meets with the tacit approval of the Governor's commission.

President Boldenweck's Statement.

President Boldenweck said: "Water is now in the channel, and I do not see how anybody can stop us. The flooding of the northern end marks the practical completion of this great work, and it will not be longer than a few weeks before the people of Chicago will be enjoying the benefits from the canal, that has cost them about $33,000,000. We figure that it will take about ten days to fill the channel as far as Lockport. By that time the work at Joliet will be done and the bridge piers in the north end will be completed to the water line. Then the special commission can make its final report to the Governor and that official can give us a permit to let water into the Illinois valley. Under the law the special commission could go into court and enjoin us from putting water into the channel, but this technicality has generously been waived. All we want is to have the canal thoroughly tested before St. Louis applies to the courts for an injunction. I predict that before the canal has been opened a month the improvement in the quality of water sent down the valley will be so marked that all opposition will be removed. St. Louis and the other cities that have been fighting us from the first will hail the drainage channel as a blessing when they experience its practical benefits."

Each trustee will preserve the shovel used at the opening as a souvenir of the day. Engineer Randolph will have men stationed at the flume day and night to inspect the flow and prevent blockades by ice gorges.

Trustee Jones Opposes.

Mr. Jones was the only trustee who opposed the opening of the canal at this time. "It is a great mistake," he said. "I opposed the step strenuously, as I believed it would have been better to have waited a few days until the formal consent could have been obtained. I fear that the valley interests will charge us with bad faith in rushing ahead as we have done."

ATTITUDE OF THE COMMISSION.

Attorney C. W. Brown Speaks for the Special Inspection Board—Views of Joliet Officials.

The position of the Governor's special commission appointed to inspect the drainage canal with regard to the hurried opening of the sluice at Kedzie avenue was defined by Attorney C. W. Brown yesterday at Joliet.

"The commission has not taken any official action," he said, "for the reason that it can render but one report under the law, and that is that the canal has been completed in accordance with the law. Whatever the Drainage board has done with reference to letting water into the canal is done entirely on its own responsibility. The commission has not forfeited any of its rights. It still can go into court for an injunction restraining the Sanitary District from using the canal if it finds that the provisions of the law have not been lived up to. The letting of water into the upper section of the canal makes no difference whatever. The water could be drained out just as easily as it was let in should occasion arise for so doing.

"I do not look for any trouble between the commission and the Sanitary Trustees, however. They are both working for the same purpose—the speedy completion of the channel and its acceptance. The commission's only aim is to see that the work is done properly. And when it has reported its successful completion I do not think Governor Tanner will withhold his permission for the canal to be used at once. I do not expect any difficulties from letting the water into the canal at this time. There is some excavating at the Chicago end which is better accomplished by dredges than by working on the bare bed of the canal, as I understand it. No, there was no 'tip' given the Sanitary Trustees to rush the water in by any of the commis

Some surprise was expressed by the citizens of Joliet when the announcement was made that Lake Michigan had been started toward their city through the drainage canal, but there was almost no resentment. The condition of the canal work within the city precludes the water from being turned down below Lockport for at least ten days. According to Engineer J. S. Hull, in charge of the division, the concrete work in the Jackson street dam cannot be completed before Sunday. A house is being built there over the work and stoves will be put in. This, with electric lights, permits the work to go on night and day. The temporary structure holding the gas and water pipes at Cass street must be put in shape for the flooding of this section, and Gahan & Byrnes have not completed their excavation farther down. The coffer dam must be removed at the upper basin.

"I think it will be all completed by Jan. 10," said Mr. Hull, "and that will be soon enough. The water cannot be turned down before then and it probably will take all of that time to fill the upper basin."

It is said there is fully six feet of water in the canal at the Lockport dam, which has come in by seepage, rains, etc. This is coated with thick ice. Two men were sent down to the dam by Superintendent Alexander from Lockport during the day with gauges to measure the water, so it would be known the minute that the flood from the new cut reached that point. The men reported last evening that there had been no indication of change during the afternoon, and it is not believed that the effect of the new flow will be noticed before today.

City officials of Joliet expressed their views on the opening of the canal as follows:

MAYOR JOHN B. MOUNT—Joliet congratulates Chicago on the opening of the Drainage Canal. I am confident that the canal will bring better sanitary conditions to Joliet, as well as to Chicago. The old dams in the river acted as settling basins for sewage, and the smells were just a shade reduced from those of the Chicago River. Now there is a sharp fall from Jackson street, the rives ought to keep clear. So far as we know, all our legal troubles with the Sanitary District are over. They have more work to do here, but I am confident that they will finish it as they have agreed. Some misunderstanding has prevailed over the attitude of Joliet toward the canal. We have not been against the ditch, but simply have stood up for our rights. We have repudiated no agreements whatever and have cast no stone in the way, except to protect our interests.

CITY ENGINEER H. A. STEVENS—I do not see that it makes any vital difference whether the trustees finish the work in Joliet before or after the water is turned in. It will make their uncompleted portions harder to finish than with a dry river bed, but if they are willing to stand that, I can't see where it hurts us. All our troubles with the Drainage board have been because it did not live up to its contracts made with the city.

CITY ATTORNEY R. J. BARR—We will not know what the effect of the water will be until they open that bear trap dam at Lockport. I don't believe there is any feeling against the canal here now. It has been said we "held up" the trustees of the Sanitary District, but I believe they got the best of it. The people are anxious to get the canal. Whether we have any trouble with the flood water backing up our sewers remains to be seen. If we do we can take the matter into the courts. I believe that once the full head of water is passing through Joliet the city will be in better shape in a sanitary way than ever before.

J. H. FERRIS—The move is just like the Sanitary Trustees. They seem to have visions—a belief that all this side of Brighton Park is enemy's country, and they are born Indian fighters. Their troubles in Joliet have been due to their peculiar way of doing things. At the start they and their channel had many friends here. I am sorry to say this, for I never believed the ditch would do any good here. Let them go it. When they fully incur the enmity of the Governor and all of the commission perhaps we will get the solids taken out of sewage.

Interview with Governor Tanner.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Governor Tanner learned of the opening of the drainage canal today through unofficial sources. He said: "I did not know that this work had been done until I read an evening paper. I have received no report from the special commission appointed by me to inspect the channel and report when the provisions of the law had been fulfilled. I do not know by what authority the work was done. The Inspection commission was to have met in Chicago today, but is seems that the water was turned into the canal before the commission met."

Surprise in Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—There is a general expression of surprise in Peoria that the Drainage Trustees should turn the water into the big canal without a formal understanding with the Governor and his special commission. It is believed here that the action of the trustees will cause serious complications. Colonel Taylor has repeatedly told the people of Peoria that the water could not be turned into any part of the canal until all the requirements of the law had been complied with. R. R. Bourland, secretary of the Illinois River Valley association said tonight: "I do not think there has been any agreement between the Governor and the trustees, and I look for serious complications to follow this radical action of the drainage people."

ST. LOUIS IS READY TO FIGHT.

Officials Say They Will Ask an Injunction When Water Flows Past Lockport.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The City of St. Louis has a legal representative in Chicago. Some time ago the Municipal Assembly employed Attorney William Brown to guard the city's interests in the fight on the drainage canal. City Counselor Schnurmacher said today that he expects to be notified that the water has been turned into the canal, and that as soon as it gets past the floodgates at Lockport injunction proceedings will be filed in behalf of St. Louis. Mr. Schnurmacher considers the canal a menace to the city after the water has reached Lockport. He said tonight:

"We could do nothing in our contemplated injunction proceedings until a permit was granted by the Governor of Illinois. Attorney Brown of Chicago had instructions to apply for an injunction the minute the Governor's permit was issued. We could not apply for an injunction or file a suit before such time, on the presumption that the drainage trustees were going to violate the law by opening the canal before obtaining permission from the Governor. The court would have held that these men were public officials, and as such were presumed to discharge their duty according to law. That would have obliterated our presumption.

"If the water is turned in and Chicago sewage is coming this way I shall proceed to apply for an injunction. It looks as if I would take a trip to Chicago. If the trustees have turned in the water to beyond Lockport it makes no difference so far as the merits of our case is concerned whether we had filed suit or not before such condition arose. If the Illinois officials promised to 'turns their backs' while the water was turned in, that would make no difference in our legal rights, if it were shown that the turning in of the water was injurious to St. Louis."

Mayor Ziegenhein said the canal matter had been left entirely in the hands of Attorney Brown and that he would apply for an injunction the minute the water was turned into the canal.

[William Brown, seen last night at his residence, 2008 Indiana avenue, said he had been engaged as counsel for St. Louis in whatever action it was decided to bring against the Sanitary Trustees, and that he would advise the city as soon as informed what legal steps the city intended to take.]

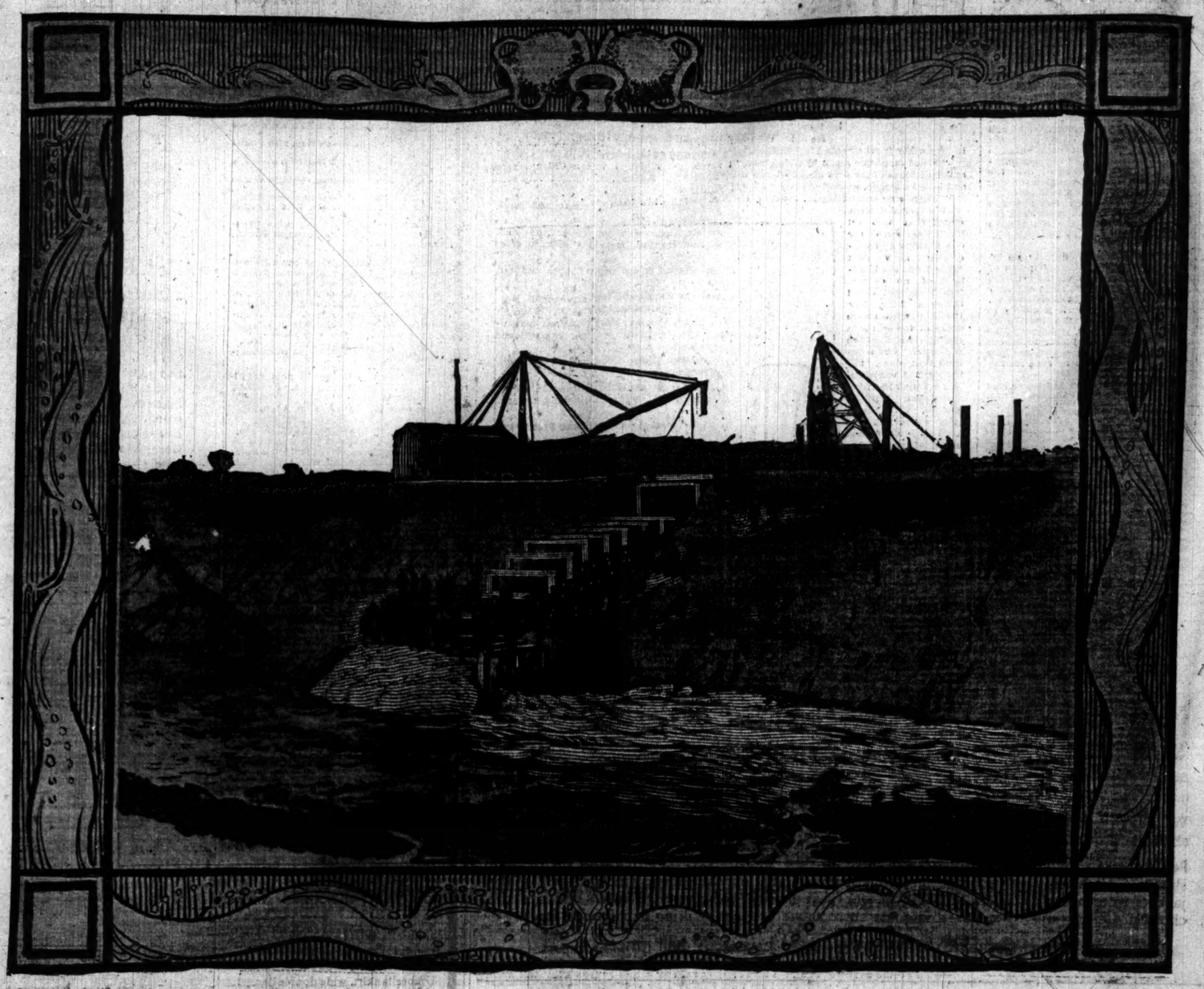
SUE DISTRICT FOR $100,000.

Proprietors of Busse Brickyard Allege Heavy Damages Suffered Through the Drainage Canal.

Simultaneously with the opening of the drainage canal a suit for $100,000 damages alleged to have resulted from the building of the channel was started in the Superior Court by John Busse Sr., John Busse Jr., and Henry Busse, owners of a brick yard on the farther side of the canal in the vicinity of Thirty-first street. The suit makes the Sanitary District and the City of Chicago defendants.

It is alleged that previous to the construction of the canal the plaintiffs enjoyed a lucrative business in manufacturing and selling brick, having an income of $15,000 a year. West Thirty-first street was the thoroughfare used to convey the brick from the yards to the city. When the canal was built the brick yard found its means of access to the city practically cut off

TURNING THE WATER OF THE CHICAGO RIVER INTO DRAINAGE AND SHIP CANAL AT KEDZIE AVENUE.



[Reproduced from an official photograph taken for the Trustees of the Sanitary District, and showing the pouring of the waters of the West Fork through the sluiceway after the restraining barrier of frozen earth had been removed by dynamite and dredging. The drainage canal in the foreground.]

CONCAS THINKS SAMPSON WRONG.

Spanish Captain's Official Report of the Defeat of Cervera's Fleet.

HIS VIEW OF NAVAL FIGHT

Points Out Alleged Inaccuracies in Report of the American Admiral.

DOCUMENT FAVORS SCHLEY.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Captain Concas of the cruiser Maria Theresa, chief of staff to Admiral Cervera, has just turned over to the Spanish government all official documents concerning the naval battle of Santiago, together with his formal report. Captain Concas is the officer who brought the caravels to this country for the World's Fair, and for three months was the guest of the City of Chicago. He says officially:

"The official account of this combat as given by Admiral Sampson does not agree with the report of his Captains, because the same Captains contradict him.

"When we left, the Colon was the first to go out, and we began a fire against the Brooklyn, and the shots of two cannons of that ship were upon us, and then we went south.

"The Christobal Colon could have been saved if Admiral Sampson had been better informed and had more energy. He says in his official report that the valves were purposely opened, but that is untrue. The most interesting fact is that the United States wanted to give morals, when they had none. The Brooklyn is the only ship which in truth went parallel with the Theresa and Vizcaya, receiving about forty-one shots from both ships.

"The telegraph lines were cut, thus giving the enemy communication with the Navy department at Washington as well as with the navy department at Madrid.

Severe Criticism of Sampson.

"Our distance from the Brooklyn was about 9,000 meters—a little over five miles. In the matter of distances the report of Admiral Sampson is inexact, as any one can see by looking at the official plan in the United States. By this plan the Brooklyn is situated by Admiral Sampson by about 5,000 meters from the mouth, which meant the destruction of the Teresa in passing in about 3,000 meters from the flagship of Admiral Schley, but we were desirous of using our torpedoes and heavy guns. In this plan of Sampson he says the Gloucester was about 800 meters from the Morro, which, if it had been true, the guns of the garrison would have destroyed it. The Vixen, it is said by Admiral Sampson, was 1,500 meters distant, which, if true, would have been sunk immediately by the only good cannon from the battery of Socapa. And, lastly, he states that the Indiana was 3,300 meters from the mouth, and it is enough to consider that our last ship started about thirty minutes after the first had left to understand that if the Indiana had been 1,500 meters from the mouth and nearer to the coast it would have waited for the leaving of our fleet, which it could have done with impunity, because with the speed of four miles per hour it could have come in front of the Morro before the Oquendo could leave—that is, this would have been the case if Admiral Sampson could be credited. The true position of the Indiana was upon the coast, but about four kilometers therefrom, and about 800 meters from the mouth of the port.

"It was easy to change the position of the ships the moment of their leaving, because when the Teresa turned Key Smith it did not see more than the Texas, and later on the Iowa, forming an arch of about 9,000 meters east of the port. The commander of the Iowa says that we fired at 6,000 yards, which, being summed up, gives just our idea of the distances, contrary to what Admiral Sampson says; and, furthermore, if what he says were true, he and all the Captains ought to have been court-martialed for not having sunk our ships at the entrance when we left."

Spanish Government's Dishonesty.

Captain Concas' documents show that the Spanish government acted dishonestly with the people and that it wanted to make a new Trafalgar. They show that the government systematically kept, secret from the people the true situation.

Captain Concas proves that the American press was better informed of state secrets than the naval commanders of Spain were and that cipher dispatches sent secretly were intercepted and translated before reaching their destination, and were published in the New York papers before they reached the persons addressed in them.

He also proves that Lieutenant Hobson, to whose courage and heroism he pays a high tribute, failed to attain his object in the sinking of the Merrimac.

In attacking the reports of Sampson, stating that they are not correct, he pays a tribute to Admiral Schley and to his ability in maneuvering.

Captain Concas proves that the American spies served their country well at Madrid and that the spy system of the Americans was powerful; while, with the exception of Lieutenant Sobral at Washington, all the agents of Spain were useless.

He also states that the reports from the Navy department of the United States regarding the Spanish-American naval battles were fair and impartial with the exception of a few documents issued by the Bureau of Navigation, which suppressed anything that was unfavorable to the United States navy.

Free to Defend the Navy.

"As the politicians whose treason brought to ruin the country have left the government, the hour has come to throw light on this subject and place our navy right in the eyes of the world. We have been badly judged, with the exception of the letters of Admiral Cervera, already published, in our defense. Our countryman ask why we do not defend ourselves, for they do not know that the discipline of the navy closes our mouths, and if I had not been a Congressman I would have come under the same rule, but my exceptional position leaves me free to defend the navy.

"Captain Mahan of the American navy, in his book entitled 'The Naval War and Its Teachings,' says:

"'We cannot know the true side of Cervera's story as long as he does not appear before a court-martial, which is the universal practice of all nations; the court-martial judges all commanders who lose their ships, suffer a great disaster or naval destruction, and the findings of the court-martial give them honor or dishonor.'

"We here in Spain did not know what was happening in New York. They knew better what was going on, and the proof of it is that on the 3d of July, 1898, a New York paper published in big letters a secret telegram of our government to the Captain General in Cuba in which General Blanco was consulted as to whether the blockaded squadron could go to the Philippines and return without loss of time to Cuba."

Hope of Avoiding War.

Captain Concas says the plain purpose of the Sagasta government to avoid the war at any cost was one of the greatest disgraces. For this reason there was no real preparation. But still there was no willingness to give up the Island of Cuba, which was the one thing needed to prevent war. He adds:

"The government believed that autonomy would decide the Cuban problem, but the Cubans aspired to independence, and refused

the United States is repeating its intervention, for the reason that the island is in danger of falling into the hands of the colored race.

"When Admiral Cervera asked and insisted for more ships and that a plan of campaign should be formed, because otherwise, in case of war, it would mean the total ruin of Spain, he received the following answer: 'In moments of international crisis nothing definite can be formulated.'

"For this reason absolutely nothing was done. No thought was taken of what was to be done in case war began, war which was desired by the American army and navy. The American navy had great influence in the Senate, and was assisted by public opinion, which hurried the events.

"Is it not shameful that the Spanish naval officer returning to Spain has been stoned and insulted by the people for having stated that we ought not to have gone to war when we were not prepared? Only honor and discipline brought the squadron to disaster, and when Admiral Cervera with his four valuable ships went to sea, ordered to do the impossible through foolishness and national pride, many assisted in the form of political pressure and were deaf to professional experience and military advice.

"The North American press has been the only one which has treated the combat of Santiago de Cuba with justice and charity."

Face a Desperate Situation.

"In Cape Verde the United States Consul had bought up all the coal which was available, and only with great difficulty and by paying double price did we get 700 tons from England, which was ordered to be given to us, since it was expected that the ten ships, in which were included the large and small ones we had, would never accomplish anything. Then came the famous coal ship San Francisco, with its sad instructions, which ordered that the three torpedo boats should return with the steamer Cadiz to Spain and that the squadron should proceed to Porto Rico to defend this island. At the same time the Admiral was authorized to go to Cuba, and to accept or refuse the fight with the American squadron as he deemed best.

"The Admiral called a council of war, consisting of his second in command, General Parades, and Captains Diaz, Moreu, Lazaga, Eulate, Bustamente, and Villamil, which memorable junta adopted the resolution that we were simply to die. We had orders to go to Porto Rico, which meant to transfer the war to that place, and Porto Rico was quiet at that time, while the port of San Juan, which was the only one of use, did not offer any assistance for a ship nor defense by shore, so that Admiral Sampson in his official report was right when he decided not to continue the attack, because he was satisfied and sure to get the surrender of the place any time he desired. I state that in order to remove the illusion which obtained in our country—it was said that Porto Rico had repelled the American squadron.

"It was impossible to reach the port of Havana, the only military port in Cuba, and which was closely watched by the enemy, which for months previous had established its base of operations in Key West and the Tortugas, situated six hours from Havana. In several councils we sent letters to the Secretary of War in which we stated that it was absolutely futile for us to go to fight the Americans, whose moral forces were immensely superior in number and class and in modern artillery; that the German ships which we had acquired were absolutely useless; that the government would have to assume the responsibility of war because we had plainly explained to them the situation. To this letter came the answer in English ordering us to leave and that God would bless us. At first, we all wanted to return, regardless of the order, but our honor forbade us to do so, for we would have been branded as cowards.

Spain's Day of Fate.

"The day of our order to leave plainly confirmed that God had abandoned Spain to its fate, and on that day the government, through Moret and Sagasta, wrote in our history 'Finis Hispania.'

"The worst of all is that the foreign press was always beforehand, and knew what was happening on the Spanish side better than the Spanish people or officials. On the 9th day of February Admiral Cervera, speaking of the guns, said: 'With the guns I have here the most I can give is twenty-five to thirty shots, and I do not know what to do.'

"Feb. 11 the Admiral writes to the Minister: 'I am afraid of the press of this country, and I do not care to use in my telegrams any phrases that may excite passions.'

"On April 7 the Secretary of the Navy sent a letter to Admiral Cervera, and, among other things, he says: 'But the President of the United States finds himself deep in a well which he has created for himself and which tries to drown him.'

"Now comes the climax. On May 12 the government ordered the return of the squadron to Spain, which order was considered necessary after the disaster in the Philippines. This order was objected to by the Governors of Cuba and Porto Rico, who announced that a revolution would take place when the equadron should return. The worst of all was that we came to a city which was nearly starving, while the Bank of Spain only had $4,000 in silver to cover the expense, and all was blind, believing that the squadron would win the war. It went so far that the Archbishop gave a toast for the capital of Washington, which was received with enthusiasm by some, but with profound sadness by the others, who knew how the situation was and who knew that we were lost. For the patriotism of the Spaniards who had confidence I have to say that in the middle of June Admiral Cervera, who for two weeks before had not eaten bread, bought from a Spaniard fourteen pounds of flour for which I had to pay $42 in gold. We were near starvation, and the proof of it was that when Admiral Cervera was called to his modest table he could not eat, for the state of the country had brought these honorable defenders of Spain to such misery that if the best meals had been offered to them they would have been too weak to take advantage of it.

"The defense of the city consisted of artillery which came from France after the war with Italy, and whose only effect was to kill some poor gunners.

"At the mouth of the fort were four or five cannons of sixteen centimetres of the make of 1724. The navy had to dismount its cannons to fortify the city.

"On the morning of May 26 the squadron of Admiral Schley appeared before Santiago and the next day began the blockade. Some days later Lieutenant Hobson was sent by Admiral Sampson on the English steamer Merrimac, loaded with coal, for the purpose of being sunk and thus closing the exit. The steamer was governed with energy, and was received by the batteries of the Morro and Socapa. The action of Lieutenant Hobson showed great valor, but he was too late, and in the sinking of his ship he lost several moments, which left the way open to us.

"It must be explained that the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius had shot most of its projectiles, but all the harm that they did was to kill a poor sailor who slept in the free air. The location of the city, assisted by a vigorous blockade, greatly enhanced the situation on shore, but the Americans did not do much with the help they received from the insurgents, and this help was not appreciated.

"It may be said that hunger killed one-tenth of the people.

"At this time a New York paper published the following telegram:

"'Madrid, July 3, 1898.—To Captain General Blanco, Havana: Situation serious in the Philippines, which obliges me to send ships and reinforcements as soon as possible to put our fleet in position to contend with the American squadron. Now, we have only two warships in Spain; only one of them can pass through the canal. The only thing that we could do is to get Cervera's fleet from Santiago, but before adopting such a course, the government desires to know your opinion of what effect this removal of Cervera's squadron would produce upon the people of Cuba. The moment need only be temporary, and once we obtain our object in the Philippines, the squadron would return to Cuba without loss of time and strongly reinforced.

CORREA, Secretary of War.

"The 1st of July the Admiral received a message ordering him to leave at once, to which Cervera answered: 'Leaving means the loss of the fight.'"

Demolishing the Coin Dies.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2.—The work of demolishing the steel dies that coined the output of the United States mints during 1899 was commenced today in the blacksmith shop of the mint here. The 1,070 dies used in this city were destroyed. Tomorrow the dies used at the New Orleans mint will be rendered useless. Those from San Francisco have not yet arrived. Every die used by the United States mints is engraved and destroyed in this city.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

INTERESTING GLIMPSES OF MALAY LIFE AS SEEN IN ASIA.

Sir Frank Swettenham Tells What the Mohammedan Malays Were Like When He First Went to the Malay Peninsula a Quarter of a Century Ago—Anecdotes Showing the Credulity and Savagery of the People—Wonderful Progress Achieved.

MANY interesting pen pictures of Malay life and character are to be found in Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham's volume entitled "The Real Malay" (John Lane). Sir Frank speaks as one having authority, for he has lived many years on the Malay peninsula and was the first "Resident" accredited to the Sultan of Selangor after the establishment of the British protectorate over the Malay States in 1874. He went alone among the natives and saw Malay life in its original simplicity or depravity. His sketches are especially interesting to Americans because of the kinship between the Malays of Selangor and those of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Swettenham philosophizes in an instructive style upon the characteristics of the Malays and upon the amazing progress made since the British have stopped piracy and introduced the elements of civilization. But his method in this book is chiefly to inform by means of anecdotes and stories of his own experiences. For instance, he tells how an epidemic of cholera broke out in a Malay State a few years ago, and how he went to see what could be done for the people:

When I arrived I found there had been a good many deaths, but the usual scare was absent. On inquiry I learned that a medicine man had appeared and had sold to almost all the Malays a cholera specific, for the reasonable price of $1 per charm. Talking to a group of people I asked to see the charm, and they all held out their right hands and showed a small piece of thin string tied around their wrists.

"Is that all?" I asked.

"That is all," they said.

"Where is the medicine-man?" I inquired.

"He has left the district."

"How many people brought the prophylactic?"

"About 300."

"The man has robbed you."

"Why?"

"Because the thing he sold you is only a bit of string, and useless."

"But we told him so, and he promised that if any one who had bought the charm was attacked by cholera, and died, he would in every such case give back the dollar."

Needless to say, I made no further attempt to shake so great a faith.

In similar pleasing style he gives a glimpse of the thrifty Chinaman of Malaya in a story relating to a contract made by some coolies to bury all Chinaman who happened to die in the employ of a certain company. They received about seven shillings for each burial. One day when they were carrying a body to the burying ground a terrific thunder-storm arose and they dropped the bier in the road and ran for shelter. After the storm was over the unreasonable corpse was found to have revived, thus bidding fair to cheat the industrious contractors out of their seven shillings. The scurvy trick was not allowed to succeed, however, and the honest bearers earned their money, though some crimson blood clots dyed their feet.

When Sir Frank first arrived in the capital of Selangor he was thrown into a circle of society considerably more primitive than that of the Sulu Islands at present. His nearest neighbor was a Rajah, who, shortly before, had taken it upon himself to capture and punish three debt slaves who had run away from the Sultan—a boy and two girls. He continues:

They were pursued and caught by my neighbor, who brought them back to his own hut on the river bank, a hundred yards above my dwelling.

The boy was taken into a field and kris-ed, that is, stabbed to death with the national weapon, the wavy, snake-like kris.

It was not the custom to kris girls, so my neighbor's wife called the two runaways to accompany her to the river, where she was going to bathe. They did so, and followed her on to a log, which stretched from the shore out into the stream. There they were seized, and one was held, while a retainer took the other by the hair, pushed her into the river, and, still holding her hair, pressed her head under the water till she was drowned. The other girl, a compulsory spectator of the scene, was similarly treated as soon as they had time to attend to her. The corpses were left lying on the muddy bank for the refection or refusal of crocodiles till friends came and removed them.

There are a dozen stories of this nature, mostly uncomplimentary to the natives and revealing all sorts of weaknesses, including an ingrained tendency to bribe officials and a shrewd way of using good British legal methods to accomplish deeds of darkness. Yet Sir Frank cannot be charged with being unsympathetic. He leaves one with the impression that the Malay race is clever and capable of much good.

The author naturally speaks highly of the residential system, which has developed so favorably in the Malay States, and says that the Philippines present a similar opportunity, though he hints in a foot note that since the Tagal revolt the time has passed for this method. Under British direction the revenues of the protected States have increased twenty fold. "The Malay," says this British author, "deeply resented our coming and has lived to change his mind."

Students of the Philippine question may get many instructive suggestions from Mr. Swettenham's introductory chapter. He claims that the conditions of the problems to be solved on the Malay peninsula were as complex as ingenuity could have devised, that the means hit upon were entirely novel, and that the result obtained has been strikingly satisfactory. He has found that technical and agricultural education is better than training in the classics or in science for the reason that the so-called higher education seems to denationalize the Oriental and render him unfit for the work lying ready at his hand.

He considers the Chinese absolutely indispensable in Malay countries, because they furnish the spirit of industry which the Malays lack. "Under present conditions the Chinese are the bone and sinew of the Malay States. They are the laborers, the miners, the principal shopkeepers, the contractors, the capitalists, the holders of the revenue farms, the contributors of almost the whole of the revenue; we cannot do without them." The Malay is represented as hating labor and contributing little to the revenues, but is said to be a delightful companion, an interesting acquaintance, and an enemy not to be despised.

Mr. Swettenham's volume is written with more than ordinary literary charm and bears the marks of intimate knowledge and thoughtful observation.

Fresh Literary Notes.

A copyright performance of "Philip Strong; or, In His Steps," a play founded on the Rev. C. M. Sheldon's famous book, has just been given in London. The daring dramatist's name is not mentioned.

The Critic denies on the the highest authority that "Hugh Wynne" has been dramatized—or at least that any existing dramatic version of the novel is to appear upon the stage. Dr. Mitchell's sanction has not been given to any play founded upon his story.

The jubilee year of Harper's Magazine would be notable for the publication of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel in its pages if for nothing more. The opening chapters of "Eleanor" appear in the January number. The scene of these is laid in Italy, just outside of Rome. Eleanor, from whom the story takes its name, is Mrs. Burgoyne, a widow in her thirties, who is cousin to Edward Manisty, the hero. An American girl, Lucy Foster, plays an important part in the tale.

Robert Buchanan's bitter attack upon Rudyard Kipling, which appeared in last month's issue of the Contemporary Review under the title, "The Voice of the Hooligan," has been reprinted in this country in the Living Age for Jan. 6. Readers of the Living Age are promised a new short story by Selma Lagerlöf in the number for Jan. 13. It is called "Our Lord and St. Peter."

Henceforth Collier's Weekly and all other publications issued from the presses of Peter Fenelon Collier will bear the imprint "P. F. Collier & Son." Robert J. Collier, who is now junior partner in the firm, was graduated from Georgetown University, District of Columbia, in 1894, continued his studies at Oxford, England, and at Harvard, and in January, 1898, assumed the editorship of Collier's Weekly. Since then his attention has been almost exclusively devoted to the improvement of that publication, and he has certainly done excellent work upon it.

Lord Dufferin has written a letter to Mr. W. H. Rideing, in which he tells this anecdote: "Lady Dufferin and I were paying Tennyson a visit, accompanied by my eldest daughter, who was then a slip of a girl of about fifteen. Tennyson read us a poem he had just written. I think it was 'Tithonus.' When it was finished my daughter, in her girlish enthusiasm, cried out, 'O, how awfully pretty!' upon which Tennyson, putting his hand on her shoulder, said, 'My dear child, don't use that dreadful word!' In a voice of deep compunction she exclaimed, 'O! I'm awfully sorry,' to the immense amusement of the whole company."

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY

DAD AND MAM

[XBY lies at the crossing of the iron ways out in the desolate West. I should not like to say how many railroad men know the place, or have wondered how they could escape from it. It is always quite pleasant to be leaving Bixby—or it would be if it were not for Dad and Mam.

The first time I saw Dad and Mam was when my route was changed from Omaha to Denver—I am a mail clerk—and I landed at Bixby with a wait of thirty minutes, a horribly empty stomach, and no visible way of filling it.

"Don't they eat out this way?" I asked Theo Auditor, who was in the mail car with me.

"I should say so," said he. If we eat anywhere we eat at Bixby."

"Macduff," cried I, "if there's any place to lead to, please lead on."

He did. We went down the uninteresting front street, as like to fifty other front streets I had walked down as one pea to another.

"What do people mean by living here," I ruminated aloud. I was a Chicago man, and had ideas of my own about what a town should be. Auditor, who came from Peoria and hated Chicago, answered rather sourly:

"There's no accounting for the dirty holes some folks like to live in."

We turned down a street that was all blackness save for one flashing and welcoming glow that came from the headlight of an engine. The headlight stood before a long, low building with storm doors at the entrance and storm sash at the windows. Once behind that door, the winter had vanished, and we were in a long apartment, brightly lighted, with rough gray walls, trimmed with flags and vines, and filled with men.

A shout went up as we entered.

"Why, Theo; that you, my boy?" I distinguished a woman's voice saying. "We were thinking this was your night. Is your baby better?"

"O, a heap better, thank you, Mam. This is my assistant, Will Williams. He'll become one of your family, I expect."

"Well, I'm glad to hear it," said a hearty voice, and I saw a woman with a large, kind face, reaching out her hand to me across a sort of counter, behind which she sat in a high rocker. "My family is large," she said, "but never too large to have additions made to it."

A pleasanter, more motherly-looking old woman it would have been hard to find. Her blue eyes beamed at me with a sincere offer of friendliness, and the hand I grasped had a fine, firm grip to it.

"This is the sort of person one can count on," I concluded, instinctively. A moment later an old man entered, carrying a bucket of coal. He had a large, kind face, too—indeed the husband and wife seemed singularly alike. I was introduced to him and he reached out a grimy hand.

"Where do you live, sir?"

"At Omaha."

"Married?"

"No."

"Live with your folks?"

"Yes."

"That's good. That's mighty good. Glad to see you here. Hope you'll make yourself acquainted with all our boys."

By this time Mam had a luncheon laid for us on a snowy tablecloth. I am a trifle fastidious about my eating, and there have been times when I nearly starved to death because I could not force down the fare I got at railway eating-houses. But this meal, though simple, was delicious, and I ate till I was actually ashamed of myself.

I talked but little; it was better to listen. The laughter and conversation going on was like that of a home circle. Mam led it, and she seemed to know all about everybody, and to be giving every one a bit of friendly encouragement.

"O, you'll soon be fixed all right," she said to a young fellow who had confessed to her that his new housekeeping was on a small scale. "When I was first married I had only one flatiron to my name, and I couldn't seem to get money enough together to buy another. So I used to use it till it was cold, and then do something else till it got hot again. But it was awful trying. Dad's shirts used to get dry as bones while I was waiting for that flat to heat. But it's better now, as you see. I own six irons now," she concluded, with an accent of dry humor.

"O, you're a rich woman now, Mam," cried one of the "boys."

"And I've traveled," she laughed. "Don't forget that I've traveled." This appeared to be a tremendous joke, and Mam chuckled and shook over it and Dad chuckled and shook. The "boys" made merry over it too and Mam couldn't let the joke go, but cried between her fits of laughter.

"Not every one has traveled, you know. It makes a great difference. I don't care to associate myself with folks that haven't traveled."

We had to leave then, and as we hastened along the street, leaving the flaming headlight at our backs, and with the cordial good-bys of Dad and Mam still ringing in our ears, I asked Auditor what the joke was.

"Why," said he, "Dad and Mam Ferris have been right at that spot for sixteen years and they're institutions. All the fellows know them and tell them their troubles and go to them to be doctored and petted and encouraged. They've got so used to it that I really don't know how they would get on without the old folks. Well, one day Mam was talking and it came out that she was just pining to go to the Omaha exposition. No one had ever thought of that. Mam had never been known to go anywhere. She hadn't even had time to go to church. If it isn't the passenger boys it's the freight crew that's taking up her time, and she never has time to say that her soul is her own. In fact, I suppose she has forgotten a long time ago that she belongs to herself. How she came to think of the exposition I don't know. But she said to one of the boys: 'A body might feel herself mighty fortunate to be able to go to that show. It must be pretty.' Well, it came across some of us what it would mean to her and Dad to go there and see the thing, and how surprised they would be at night when the white buildings were all lit up with electricity. So Reynolds—Tim Reynolds, you know—started it. He wrote telling Dawson, the General Passenger Agent at Omaha, about the matter, and Dawson sent on transportation.

Then we clubbed together and got a new suit for Dad and new dress for Mam and head gear and a parasol and all manner of truck. Nelson of the Executive committee of the exposition, used to be one of their 'boys' and he forwarded a pass, and Hawthorne, the Division Superintendent at Omaha, made them come to his house and put up. They had everything going, I tell you. They staid two weeks and went to the theater and did the Midway and went through the exposition ground as faithfully as children learn a lesson. They meant to get all out of it they could. They came back proud as peacocks, and kind of crushed by everybody's kindness. I swear, they cried for a month, till we told them if they didn't let up we'd set up a lunch counter at the station. So they wiped their eyes and made a joke of it. And now all you have to do if you want to make them laugh is to ask them if they have ever traveled."

We were back at our places in the mail car by this time. I grabbed a fresh sack and began my task, but it was several minutes before I could see the directions on the envelopes with perfect clearness. Then it occurred to me that I would better follow the example of Dad and Mam, so I dried my eyes and fell to laughing.

"What's the matter with you?" sung out Auditor.

"I was just thinking what a blistering good story that was about Dad and Mam."

"Well," said he, indignantly, "it takes a good while for you to get to the laughing point seems to me!"

I didn't tell him the reason why.

TELLS OF DANGERS IN MILK.

Dr. W. A. Evans Talks to Stock Dealers and Dairymen on Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Dr. W. A. Evans of the Columbus Laboratory, connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a member of the committee appointed by the Medical association to collect data and information concerning the prevalence of tuberculosis, addressed the meeting of the stock breeders and dairymen, in session yesterday afternoon in the Briggs House. He said milk taken from a cow suffering with tuberculosis was undoubtedly dangerous to the human family.

"This particular disease seems to be prevalent of late among children," he said. "The little ones, as we all know, drink a great deal of milk. If the milk is from a cow that has tuberculosis it certainly contains bacilli."

Dr. Evans said cattle should be given the proper exercise, kept in barns well ventilated, and should be carefully looked after.

The doctor answered scores of questions. Secretary Farmer offered some resolutions drafted by himself, but they were lost. A committee was appointed to draft new ones, to be submitted at the next meeting, scheduled for Feb. 1. The stock breeders and dairymen of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, the States represented yesterday afternoon, are anxious to obtain legislation in reference to killing of cattle. They say many of their cattle are killed without reason by the State Veterinarian. The breeders do not oppose the killing of diseased cattle, but they do oppose such action when there is no reason for it.

Bero-Formalin (Elmer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe street and 84 Washington street, agents.

WILL SHOW VALUE OF CORN.

Its Use as Food for Man Will Be Demonstrated in the United States Exhibit at Paris.

Commissioner General Peck yesterday announced that a special feature of the United States exhibit at the Paris exposition will be a practical demonstration of the value of corn as food for man. The idea will be carried out by a cooking school, where in full sight of visitors will be cooked and given away samples of the many dishes which may be prepared from the thirty or more food products made from corn. The demonstration will be under the management of Charles Richards Dodge, Director of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Food Products, and will be prepared and inaugurated by Colonel Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, Ill., President of the American Maize Propaganda, and B. W. Snow, Chicago.

FIRST LICENSE TO WED IN 1900.

Walter E. Niemann Secures the Permit on Jan. 1—Will Marry Miss Selma Meyer.

Walter E. Niemann secured the first marriage license issued in Chicago in 1900, the license being issued on Monday by County Clerk Knopf at his residence. Mr. Niemann is connected with the Niemann-Weinhardt Furniture company, 392 Hoyne avenue, and lives at 709 North Hoyne avenue. He is 23 years old. The young woman is Miss Selma Meyer. Three weeks ago Mr. Niemann requested that he be given the first marriage certificate issued in 1900. As the office was closed New Year's day Mr. Niemann went to the residence of County Clerk Knopf to secure the license

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

ANTIQUARIANS' ANNUAL RECEPTION AT THE ART INSTITUTE.

Private Exhibition of the Paintings of Albert Herter Part of the Program—Mrs. William Waller, Mrs. B. A. Eckhart, and Others Give Dances—Luncheon for Miss Marion Ream—McAuley-Carpenter Bridal Party—On Today's Calendar.

Social events for today:

Wedding of Miss Helen Shepard and Mr. Dexter Fairbank.

Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, a cotillon at the Auditorium banquet hall for Miss Joan Chalmers.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Waller, River Forest, a dance for Miss Waller.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson, 2709 Prairie avenue, a dinner.

Mrs. R. Phillip Gormully, 459 Dearborn avenue, a tea for Miss O'Meara.

Woman's Athletic club, evening reception to men guests.

Mr. Arthur Burr Pease, a dance at Bournique's.

Wedding of Miss Alice Chapin, 3344 Michigan avenue, to Mr. Frank E. May.

Wedding of Miss Eva Logan Bibley to Mr. Henry W. Hudson at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood, at 7:30 p. m.

The Society of Antiquarians gave its annual reception yesterday afternoon from 4 till 6 o'clock in the Art Institute. A private exhibition of the works of Albert Herter of New York was given. Mr. and Mrs. Herter were the guests of the society. The following were the Reception committee:

Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, Mrs. S. E. Barrett,
Mrs. O. W. Potter, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden,
Mrs. L. W. Bodman, Mrs. Joseph Winterbotham.
Mrs. W. J. Chalmers,
Mrs. W. W. Kimball,

The orchestra was under the personal direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas. Presiding at the tables were:

Mrs. B. F. Ayer, Mrs. A. B. Adam,
Mrs. William Salisbury, Mrs. E. Gregory,
Mrs. Edward Ayer, Mrs. C. P. Kellogg.
Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mrs. Moses Wentworth.

The invitations, which were confined largely to the members of the society, included a number of artists, among whom were:

Mr. Hermann N. Murphy of Boston, Mr. William Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Clarkson, Professor Cho-yo of Japan,
Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Grover, Mr. and Mrs. Lorado Taft,
Miss Magda Huermann, Mrs. Pauline Palmer,
Miss Pauline Doane, Miss Blanche Ostertag.

Mrs. William Waller, 40 Banks street, gave a young people's dance last evening for her daughter, Miss Amy Waller. Mrs. Walter Howland, 482 North State street, gave a dinner for her daughter, Miss Florence Howland, the company going afterward to the dance.

Mrs. B. A. Eckhart, 187 Ashland boulevard, gave a dance last evening for her daughter, Miss Hazel Eckhart. On Thursday evening Mrs. Eckhart will give a dinner for young people.

Mrs. Peter Schuttler, 287 West Adams street, gave a dance last evening for her daughter, Miss Lillie Schuttler. After supper there was a cotillon, led by Mr. Peter Schuttler Jr.

Mrs. William H. Ebbert, 5128 Michigan avenue, gave a young people's dance last evening for her daughter, Miss Martha Ebbert.

Mrs. Robert Edward Stone gave a luncheon yesterday at the Lexington for Miss Marion Ream. The guests were:

Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Miss Florence Kennett,
Miss Edith Kennett, Miss Louise Sheppard,
Miss May Webster, Miss Elizabeth Parker,
Miss Ida Moseebad, Miss Alice Stone,
Miss Mary Dana, Miss Florence Gray.
Miss Alice Higinbotham.

Mrs. Charles L. Allen, 536 North State street, gave a dinner last evening for Mr. John Allen Haines.

The bridal attendants have been selected for the wedding of Miss Harriet Sayre McAuley and Mr. Clarkson Carpenter of St. Louis at St. James' Episcopal Church at noon on Jan. 20. Miss Grace Hinchman of Detroit will be the maid of honor and Mr. Arthur Carpenter of St. Louis best man.

The bridemaids will be:

Miss Grace Douglass, Miss Margaret Beebe,
Chillicothe, O. Miss Edith Dexter,
Miss Mary S. Scott, St. Louis, Miss Louise Sheppard,
Miss Ida Drew.
Miss Sophie Daughaday, St. Louis, Miss Florence Kennett.

The ushers are to be:

Mr. John M. Drummond Jr., St. Louis, Mr. George Armstrong, St. Louis.
Mr. William S. Pope Jr., St. Louis, Mr. J. Boyle Price, St. Louis.
Mr. William M. Fisher, St. Louis, Mr. Henry Sayre McAuley.
Mr. Stewart Patterson, Mr. Theodore R. Tyler.

The ceremony will be followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Towne McAuley, 467 Elm street.

The wedding of Miss Anna Runnels of Orange, N. J., and Mr. John Winterbotham, 15 Walton place, will take place next Monday at Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Winterbotham also announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rue Winterbotham, to Mr. John Alden Carpenter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dibblee, 1922 Calumet avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Dibblee, to Mr. A. A. Sprague.

Mrs. Alexander B. Adam, 2249 Calumet avenue, will give a luncheon on Thursday for Miss Helen Raymond. Mrs. Adam and Miss Adam are at home on Tuesdays in January.

More Donations to Lawton Fund.

Receipts for the Lawton fund in Chicago, including the amount previously acknowledged, are as follows: Previously acknowledged, $4,742; Swift & Co., $250; C. K. Offield, $15; Senator William E. Mason, $5; A. H. Ahern, $5; a friend, $5; F. H. Rudd, $5; Mrs. Isabel C. Baldwin, $10. Total, $5,057. The subscription books will be open until Friday.

Sore Hands

Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning Palms, and Painful Finger Ends.

ONE NIGHT CURE.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25 Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.) to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE BLEES MILITARY ACADEMY

are now completed and will be occupied

Tuesday, January 9, 1900.

For circulars and information address

BLEES MILITARY ACADEMY,
MACON, MO.

PRIZES FOR CANARIES GIVEN.

Contest So Keen Judges Spend Two Days in Deciding on the Winning Songsters.

One hundred and six canary birds contested for the prizes at the fourth annual exhibition of the Chicagoer Canarien-Zuchter Verein, held at Aurora Hall Sunday and Monday. The contest was so keen that the judges, August Baumann, Charles Goedeck, and Charles Staerk, consumed the greater part of two days in deciding upon the winning songsters. The prize winners are:

Gold medal for best collection of four birds, M. H. Bisdorf; gold medal for best collection of self-raised birds, Charles Lentz; silver medal for second best collection of self-raised birds, A. Krinitz; ladies' prize, G. Buchwaldt; first society prize, John Paul; second society prize, Max Peters; third society prize, Phil Schaer; private prize for best "Hohlrolle," M. H. Bisdorf; private prize for best "Knarre," F. Sanders; private prize for best "Glucke," A. Granet.

Diplomas were awarded to H. Kreschmar, M. Schoenburg, Phil Scheer, and Messrs. Knechenmeister and Olodarek for pigeons, Mr. Kretschmar's birds securing the first honor prize. The collection owned by Mr. Bisdorf scored 417 points, breaking all former records of the society by nearly 100 points.

Old Railroad Man.

There is a man in Western Massachusetts over 60 years old who lives on the line of the Boston and Albany road; he has been in the service of that company for over forty years, and could ride free on its cars whenever he chose to do so; yet he had never visited Boston.

Racine College Grammar School

"The School That Makes Manly Boys."

It Has Buildings well adapted to its Work.
It Has a spacious Campus.
It Has a well equipped Gymnasium.
It Fits for Business.
It Fits for the University.
It Gives careful Physical Training.
It Takes Boys 8 years old and upwards.
It Keeps watchful Care over the Morals of its Boys.
Its Handsome Prospectus sent on application to
Its Warden, Rev. H. D. ROBINSON, M. A., Racine, Wis.

Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, O.

76th year. Second term will begin Jan. 4, 1900. Only a few vacancies. Applications for admission should be made at once. Catalogue containing full information will be sent on request.

HILLS & WYANT, Regents.

PIANO, VIOLIN, MANDOLIN, AND ZITHER lessons a week, 50c. RAHN'S Musical Academy, 765 Clybourn-av.; instruments loaned free.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY.

School filled this past term. The Directors have decided to add quarters for TWENTY more cadets. Dr. Smythe will be at the Auditorium Annex Jan. 1st and 2d to confer with parents. Send for catalogue. Address

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY,
Delafield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

NEW Catalogue of the Chicago Musical College mailed free upon application to DR. F. ZIEGFELD, 202 Michigan-bd., Chicago, Ill.

NEWEST AFTERNOON GOWN FROM LONDON.

A simple but stylish indoor toilet designed by a London modiste is made of soft cardinal-colored silk, both bodice and skirt being effectively tucked and stitched with white silk, pipings of white completing the design. Round the waist is a draped band of white surah, a knotted cravat and collar band of the same giving a dainty finish to the lace ves

WINTER RESORTS.

Hygeia Hotel,
Old Point Comfort, Va.

A quiet, restful hotel, offering every comfort and convenience. Open plumbing; hot sea baths. music, golf, etc.

Write for booklet.
F. N. PIKE, Proprietor.

HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.

A popular hotel for Southern tourists, situated midway between the North and the extreme South. The climate is mild but bracing and healthful and conducive to out door sports. A nine-hole Golf Course, greatly improved since last year, now in best south of Washington. Good shooting in season and vicinity. Only 23 hours from New York.

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HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL TRANSIENT IDEAL WINTER HOME.
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Sporting News...
If you want the latest and most reliable sporting news read The Tri

CHANGES IN TINPLATE.

REPORT THAT AMERICAN COMPANY IS TO HAVE A NEW PRESIDENT.

Story That D. G. Reid Is to Have a Successor Elected at the Annual Meeting Is Based on Moore's Requests for Proxies — Local Traction and "L" Statistics—News of the Banks —Closing Curb Prices—Sales of the Day.

It is reported that at the annual meeting of the American Tinplate company in Jersey City, N. J., on Jan. 16 important changes will be made in the management. The story which was current on the street yesterday was that a new President would be elected in place of D. G. Reid, who has been at the head of the company since December, 1898, when it was organized. No official information was obtainable on the subject.

The report was based partly on the fact that W. H. and J. H. Moore, who organized the corporation, have sent out notices to the stockholders asking for proxies for the meeting. Both W. H. and J. H. Moore are directors of the Tinplate company.

Local Traction Statistics.

The Chicago Union Traction company has completed the first six months of its existence. Gross earnings for that period show an increase of $262,728 over the figures for the corresponding six months of 1898. The total earnings in December amounted to $621,614, against $587,979 for the corresponding month of 1898, or a gain of $33,635. The increase, as divided between the North and West Side lines, is as follows: North Chicago, $10,677; West Chicago, $22,958. The gross earnings by months since July 1 and comparisons are shown in the following table:

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
July	$ 633,811	$ 612,329	$21,482
August	672,043	612,744	59,295
September	633,253	605,900	27,353
October	679,039	623,194	55,845
November	608,836	562,710	45,126
December	621,614	587,979	33,635
Totals	$3,868,606	$3,605,877	$262,728

The average daily traffic on the South Side Elevated during December was $72,683, or a total of 2,253,173 passengers for the month. Since the reorganization of the road no month, with the exception of October, when the fall festival made the traffic abnormal, has made so good a showing. The corresponding month of 1898 had an average traffic of 62,758 passengers, giving December, 1899, a gain of 9,948 daily. The increase is 15.8 per cent. The December report completes the fiscal year of the company, during which the gross was 26,137,810, or a daily average of 61,994. The total in 1898 was 18,898,896, or a daily average of 51,777. The total in 1899 was 7,236,215 in the number of passengers carried, or 10,217 in the daily average. The gain for the year is equal to 9.1 per cent. The daily average traffic by months last year, as compared with 1898, is as follows:

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
January	58,762	52,117	6,615
February	60,292	52,682	7,610
March	63,909	54,827	9,082
April	63,878	54,148	9,730
May	59,588	49,459	10,129
June	56,117	45,427	10,690
July	52,644	44,148	8,496
August	53,919	41,779	10,139
September	59,585	46,576	13,009
October	73,793	58,198	15,595
November	70,588	59,873	10,715
December	72,683	62,735	9,948
Totals for year	61,994	51,777	10,224

The daily average traffic on the Metropolitan Elevated during December, it is reported, was 91,-000, or a gain of 18 per cent over the corresponding month of 1898.

News of the Banks.

S. M. Nickerson will retire formally from the Presidency of the First National Bank at the annual meeting next Tuesday. He will be succeeded by James J. Forgan. After providing for losses in the profits of the First National for the year were $11,664, or 25.7 per cent earned on the $3,000,-000 of capital stock. The bank paid $300,000 in dividends and charged off $100,000 for depreciation on the building, and carried forward $465,336, as against $123,671 in 1898.

The annual meetings of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Merchants' Loan and Trust company were held yesterday. In each case the old Boards of Directors were reelected as follows:

Illinois Trust and Savings:	
William H. Mitchell,	William G. Hibbard.
Lyman J. Gage,	Russell Jones,
D. R. Shipman,	W. H. Reid,
Christoph Hotz,	John C. Welling,
Johnson Keys,	John J. Mitchell.
Merchants' Loan and Trust company:	
Marshall Field,	Cyrus H. McCormick,
Albert Keep,	J. W. Doane,
Edward Tree,	A. H. Revell,
E. T. Watkins,	Erskine M. Phelps,
Orson Smith,	Moses J. Wentworth,
Wm. H. Barton,	E. D. Hulbert.

The American Woolen company has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable on Jan. 15. Books close at 3 p. m. Saturday, Jan. 6.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week ending yesterday were valued at $6,003,673, against $4,758,072 in the preceding week, and $7,544,256 in the corresponding week last year; for the year the total was $409,-[illegible]4,350,328 in 1898.

The American Trust and Savings Bank announces the election of Frank H. Jones of Chicago as its Secretary and in charge of its trust department. Mr. Jones was from 1893 to 1897 First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States.

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	25	30
American Bicycle	18	20
Do pfd	50	53
American Hide and Leather		5
Do pfd		50
Amalgamated Copper	81¾	82
Chicago and Alton subs	105	108
Distilling Co. of America	8¾	9¼
Do pfd	30½	31
Electric Vehicle	70	75
Do pfd		100
Illinois Electric Vehicle	2¾	3
Otis Elevator	27	28
Do pfd	87	89
Royal Baking	95	96
Standard Oil	470	475

Sales on Local Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	900	13¾	13	13¼
Do pfd	2,714	66¼	65	65¾
American Strawboard	10	30	30	30
American Tinplate	1,128	32¾	29	32¾
Do pfd	110	85	80	83
Chicago Brewing pfd	200	12¾	12¼	12¾
Chicago Telephone	10	210	210	210
Chicago Union Trac. pfd	267	78¼	77¼	78¼
Diamond Match	380	120	120	120
Lake St. Elevated	20	16	16	16
Do pfd	100	14¼	14¼	14½
Metropolitan Elevated	70	27	26½	27
Do pfd	360	81	80¼	80¾
National Biscuit	2,814	38	36¾	37⅞
Do pfd	198	91	90¾	91
National Carbon	25	17	17	17
National Steel pfd	100	93¾	93¼	93¼
South Side Elevated	2	100¼	100¼	100½
Union Elevated	250	102¾	102¼	102¼
West Chicago	869	111¼	110⅞	110

BONDS.

$3000 Met gold 4s. 93¾	$2500 Lake deb 5s.. 95
5000 Union El 5s. 109½	100 do .. 96
2500 Lake deb 5s. 95½	1000 W C 1st m 5s. 108¼

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 2.	Dec. 26.
New York	$161,321,437	$121,582,538
Chicago	30,715,418	26,307,092
Boston	22,816,070	17,306,597
Philadelphia	16,413,332	13,540,945
St. Louis	8,674,067	6,857,886
Baltimore	4,212,954	

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 50 premium bid, 25 premium asked.

WALL STREET STOCKS HIGHER.

General Improvement in Values in the New York Security Market.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The stock list improved as a whole today, notwithstanding contradictory conditions which affected the market. During the day's trading there were periods of activity, followed by an almost total lack of trading. As a result there was considerable fluctuation in market price of stocks, though as a whole the list improved. During a portion of the day call money was loaned at 12 per cent, though most of the day's business was transacted at 7 per cent, the opening rate. Before the close money was offered in a considerably increased volume, which resulted in the rate for call loans going off to 3 per cent.

In the London money market the outside discount rate reflected an improvement in the money market which was contradicted by the decline in the price of consols. Nearly all of the stocks traded in on the London market showed an improvement, the improvement being most marked in the shares of the south African mines, due to reports of a British victory over the Boers. There was considerable selling of American securities for London account, sales exceeding purchases by some 15,000 shares.

There was a fair amount of buying in the local market through commission houses, which indicated an accession of dealing for investment account, though in the street most of the improvement today was credited to covering by shorts.

Disbursements through the New York Bank for January interest and dividends, with the shifting of loans incidental to the beginning of the new year, were credited with having brought the advance for rates in call loans. The payments for interest and dividends during the present month will exceed those made at any previous period in the history of New York banking. A large part of this is due to the number of new promotions during the year and the formation of the big industrial companies with their extensive stock and bond issues.

The estimates of January payments for these two accounts range from $100,000,-000 to $150,000,000. Apparently these payments will be made this year with less disturbance to the money market than has resulted from the materially smaller payments of previous years.

In the opinion of bankers money paid out for interest and dividends will shortly find its way back into the banks, and this, with the receipts of currency from the West and Southwest and the reaching a considerable volume, is expected to have a considerable influence in relieving the stringency in the money market.

The bank statement of Saturday showed an excess of reserves over legal requirements of more than $11,000,000. The payments of interest and dividends will be made through checking against bank deposits and the withdrawal of deposits will reduce the reserves which the banks are required to carry.

In the opinion of many of the bankers there will be no reduction in reserves below the legal limit as a result of interest and dividend disbursements unless there should be a further withdrawal of gold for account.

In today's stock market the notable gains were made in Sugar, Tobacco, Glucose, in the steel stocks, and the railroad securities. Sugar, on sales of 50,000 shares showed a net gain of 6 points. Glucose common showed a gain of 7¼ points, with a gain of 3 points in Glucose preferred. Tennessee Coal and Iron gained 3¼ points. Tinplate common 3½, and preferred 3 points. Steel and Wire common gained 1⅝ and the preferred 2½ points. Federal Steel common gained 1¾ points and National Steel common 1⅜ points. Burlington gained 2¼ points, Northwestern 2½ points, Big Four common 2 points, and the preferred 5½ points.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the notable exception in an otherwise strong market. This was the only active security which showed a loss from Saturday's figures. The final quotation on Brooklyn Rapid Transit Saturday was 72¼, and today's opening was at a loss of 1 point. Under heavy selling orders the stock sold down to 68⅝, advancing to a close of 70¼. There was a net loss in this stock of 2 points.

In the opinion of many of the traders the recent action of the directors of Brooklyn Rapid Transit was distinctly harmful to the stock. The opinion is freely expressed that if the directors would make a complete financial showing of the company which would bear out the general statements made by members of the board it would have more effect in preventing raids on the stock than any offer of a reward for the detection of the persons who have been guilty of circulating false stories regarding the corporation.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The strength developed in today's stock market in the degree to which it extended was a surprise to traders. Last week's considerable advance in prices offered inviting profits, and it was expected that selling on this account would be sufficient to feed the new demand. The selling to take profits in the first hour of the trading was, in fact, on a large scale, sharp advances at the opening helping along the process. Last week's persistent demand and the large gains in prices were a paradox in Wall street sense, and the professional traders were persistent in selling the market on any advances. This element was watchful today for any opportunity to swoop upon the market and break prices to a point at which they could buy in at a profit. When the profit-taking became manifest they made a vigorous attack on Brooklyn Transit, forcing it down over 3 points and bringing the rise in the general market to a halt. The tone of the money market was firm at the opening and the demand incident to the active speculation in stocks pushed the money rate up to 11 per cent during the day. Thus all things seemed to confirm the expectations of the reactionists, however, failed entirely to properly gauge the outside demand for stocks. This absorbed the sales to take profits and then proceeded to follow up all other offerings available. The bear party became alarmed at the proportions of the advance and hastened to cover. The money rate ran down later in the day to 3 per cent and the tone of the stocks became buoyant. The most striking gains and the greatest activity were shown in the industrials.

There were sufficient points of weakness in the bond market to give an irregular appearance, although the general tone was strong. Total sales, par value, $1,255,000. U. S. 3s declined ¼ in the bid price.

Money on call firm at 3@10 per cent, last loan 3 per cent, ruling rate 7 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487⅝ for demand and 483¾@484¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 483 and 488½; commercial bills, 481¾@482.

Silver certificates, 58½@59⅛; bar silver, 58⅞; Mexican dollars, 47¼.

Government bonds weak; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan. 2.	Closing Dec. 30.
Amn. Sugar	79,800	127¼	120¾	125¾	119⅜
Amn. Tobacco	29,000	102¾	98	102¾	99
Amn. Tinplate	2,900	32	29	32	28½
Do pfd	300	83	83	83	79½
Amn. Cotton Oil	1,000	33¾	33⅜	33¾	32½
Amn. T. & C. Co	300	96	96	96	
Amn. Express	20	146	146	146	
Amn. Smelting	1,500	97¾	95¼	97¾	95½
Do pfd	1,000	87½	86	87⅝	
Adams Express	21	111	111	111	
Atch. & S. F.	23,200	50⅝	45⅝	49⅞	48¾
Do pfd	1,100	91⅞	90	91⅞	89
Atchison	3,200	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20
Do pfd	16,400	42¾	42¼	42¾	42
Amn. Steel Hoop	500	45½	43	45¾	42¼
Do pfd	400	83	82½	83	81
Anaconda	1,500	41	39¾	41	39½
Amn. Linseed	300	13½	13½	13½	13½
Do pfd	1,700	56⅝	55½	55½	55¼
Amn. Malting Co.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Do pfd	1,000	21¾	21	21¼	
Am. Car Foundry	1,000	14	13¾	14	13¾
Do pfd	500	60½	59½	60½	58½
Amn. Ice	1,300	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¼
Bkln. Rap. Trans.	46,300	71⅞	68½	70¼	72¾
Brunswick	200	14	14	14	
B. & O.	11,600	89	86⅝	88⅝	87¾
Do pfd	10,700	77¾	76	77	76
Bkln. Union Gas	200	140¾	140	140	140¾
Colo. Coal	400	99	98	98	
Do pfd	1,000	22¾	22	22	
C., B. & Q.	16,200	124¾	122	124¾	121¾
C., M. & St. P.	1,900	161	161	161	160¾
C., M. & St. P. pfd	12,000	179¾	175½	179¾	174¾
Do pfd	400	173½	172¾	173½	172
C., R. I. & P.	3,300	108	106¾	108	106¾
Chicago Traction	38	67¾	67¾	67¾	
Canada Southern	300	49	48¼	49	48¼
Ches. & Ohio	8,200	31¾	31	31⅞	31⅞
C. & E. Ill.	2,500	119¾	119¼	119¾	118½
C., C., C. & St. L.	8,000	64	61¾	63½	61½
Do pfd	200	107½	106¾	107½	
Canadian Pacific	800	90	89	90	89
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	300	192¾	191	191	191¼
Chicago Terminal	200	11	11	11	
Do pfd	100	38	38	38	
Col. & Southern	1,600	5½	5¼	5⅜	5¼
Do 1st pfd	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½
Do 2d pfd	150	15½	15½	15½	
Col. F. & I.	2,850	45¾	44¾	45¾	44
C. I. & L.	2,700	17	15¾	17	15¾
Do pfd	100	130¾	130¾	130¾	
Chi. Gt. Western	2,600	13¾	13¼	13¾	12¾
Do pfd A	100	75	75	75	74½
Do pfd B	100	38	38	38	37½
Cont. Tobacco	10,800	32¾	30¾	32¾	30¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1,600	87	85¾	87	87
C., A., C. & I.	200	17¼	17	17	17
C., C., C. & St. L.	300	98	98	98	
D., L. & W.	500	179¾	178	179¾	178
Del. & Hudson	100	118½	118¼	118	118½
Del. & L. & W.	500	171	171	171½	169½
Erie 1st pfd	400	70¾	69¾	70¾	69¾
Federal Steel	15,000	55¼	54	55¼	53¾
Do pfd	4,200	76	74½	75¾	74¾
General Electric	600	125¾	125	125¾	123¾
Glucose	4,100	52¾	47	52¾	
Do pfd	200	98	98	98	
Gt. Northern pfd	1,200	174	173¼	174	173
Hocking Valley	300	14¼	14	14¼	14
Do pfd	1,000	62⅝	61½	61½	61
Ill. Central	100	113	113	113	
Iowa Central pfd	400	50	50	50	50
Int. Paper	1,600	24¾	23¼	23¾	23
Do pfd	1,000	68⅞	67	68⅞	
K. C. P. & G.	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
Knickerbocker Ice	100	30	30	30	
K. & M.	100	10	10	10	
L. & N.	14,300	82¼	80¾	82	80¾
L. E. & W.	4,100	27	24	26	24
Do pfd	1,400	87	84	86½	85
M., St. P. & S.S.M.	300	15	15	15	
Manhattan	8,900	98¾	96¼	98	96½
Mex. Cent. Ltd.	2,200	34¼	33¾	33¾	33¾
Met. St. Ry.	5,900	179	174¾	177½	175¾
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	1,600	12¼	11¾	12	11¾
Mobile & Ohio	200	40	40	40	37½
Missouri Pac	10,400	43	40½	42	41⅞
Mex. National	1,100	4¼	4	4	
Minn. & St. Louis	500	69¾	68¾	69¾	69
National Biscuit	300	37	36¾	37	36½
Do pfd	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	
Northern Pac	7,600	54¼	54	54¼	54
Do pfd	2,600	74¾	73¾	74¾	74½
National Steel	2,200	47¾	44	47¾	46
Do pfd	200	93	92¾	92¾	92¾
N. Y. Central	5,200	133	131¾	132¾	131¾
Norfolk & Wes	100	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do pfd	2,500	70¾	69¾	70¾	69
N. Y. Rites	3,200	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
North Am. Co.	200	15¾	14¾	15¾	14¾
N. Y., Ont. & W.	3,900	23¾	22¾	23¾	22¾
National Lead	900	20¾	20¼	20¾	20
Do pfd	16,400	102	101	102	101
N. Y. Air Brake	200	138	136	138	135
N. Y., C. & St. L.	200	13	12½	13	
Do 2d pfd	400	33¼	32	32¾	
N. Y. & N. H.	100	213	213	213	
Penn. Rite	7,300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
People's Gas	5,900	106¾	105½	106¾	104¾
Pressed Steel Car	1,300	124¾	121¾	124¾	120¾
Pacific Mail	6,200	49¼	46½	46¾	46
Pullman	300	188	187½	188	188¾
Pressed Steel Car	600	58	56¾	57¼	55¾
P., D. & E.	1,800	3½	2¾	2¾	2¾
P., C., C. & St. L.	2,300	80¼	79¾	80	79¼
Do pfd	1,100	102	99¾	99¾	99
Pacific Coast	900	53	52	52	52½
Do 1st pfd	50	87½	87½	87½	
Do 2d pfd	1,900	68	66	66¾	65¾
Reading	600	19	18¾	19	18¾
Do 1st pfd	7,700	54¼	53	54¼	52½
Do 2d pfd	700	29¼	28½	29¼	28½
Republic Steel	6,200	23½	21	22¾	20½
Do pfd	900	67½	65¾	67½	
Southern Ry.	1,400	12¾	12	12	12
Do pfd	2,500	55¾	54½	55¾	54¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st pfd	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Southern Pac.	30,900	39	37¾	38¾	38¼
St. L. & S. W.	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Do pfd	1,000	26	25¾	26	25
St. L. & San Fran	100	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
Do 2d pfd	200	33	32¾	33	32¾
S., R. & T.	100	10	10	10	9
Texas Pacific	2,300	16¼	15¾	16¼	15¼
Third Ave.	700	135	133¾	134	132
Twin City pfd	200	137	136	137	
Tenn. C. & I.	5,100	87¾	83¾	87¼	83½
Union Pacific	28,200	48¾	47¼	48¾	48¾
Do pfd	7,200	76	74¾	75¾	75¾
Union B. & P.	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do pfd	200	75	75	75	75½
U. S. Rubber	600	43¾	43¾	43¾	42¾
Do pfd	200	103½	103¼	103½	106¼
U. S. Leather	32,900	18¾	16	18¾	15¾
Do pfd	3,200	78¾	76¾	78¾	77¾
Wheeling & L. E.	2,500	10¾	10	10¼	10
Do 2d pfd	1,000	29	27½	28¾	28¼
Wabash	600	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Do pfd	2,800	21¾	21	21¾	21½
Wis. Cent.	600	19	19	19	19
Do pfd	600	51	51	51	
Western Union	500	85¾	85	85¼	85½
Wagner	100	185	185	185	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	111	United States	45
American	142	Fargo	117

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg.	102¼	U. S. old 4s, coup.	
U. S. 2s, reg. ex-int.	102¾	Do ex-int.	114
U. S. 3s, coup.	110½	U. S. 5s, reg.	112¾
U. S. new 4s, reg.	133⅜	U. S. 5s, coup.	112¾
U. S. new 4s, coup.	134¾	Dist. of Col. 3.65s	120
U. S. old 4s, reg.	114		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

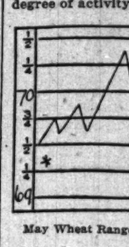
$40000 At gen 4s	96¾@96¾	$6000 do tr 5s	94-16
65000 do adjmt	72-80¾	$9000 do 1st cal 5s	
50000 D & E 5ses ex	100		92-94
	int	10000 Met. W S 4s	96¼
51000 do 4s	96¾@96¾	12000 Mex Int cons	87¼
25000 do 5s	94¼@94¾	4000 Mut St Rts 6s	
1000 Ekin E[illegible]	94¾		116-118½
5000 B & T 5s	106¾	$8000 N Y C L 5	97-97½
15000 C-O gen 4½s		2000 do reg	97½
	95¾-96	8000 N Y C 3½s	109
13000 C-E 5s	112	17000 N Y Gas 5s	104¾
24000 Cen. Oh. con		4000 N Y O & W 4s	102
5s	80¾-91	5000 N-W con 4s	
8000 do 1st inc	53		90¾-91
1000 C N gen 5s		$8000 N Fgen 4½s	
	117½		92½-¾
$2000 C Gas 5½s	92-¾	$5000 O & L con 6s	111

GROWING IN STRENGTH.

SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCES IN ALL THE SPECULATIVE LISTS.

Trade Apparently Turning to the Bull Side of Wheat, Being Influenced Thereto by the Statistical Situation Both Here and Abroad — All Hog Product Showing Decided Gains, the Advance Being Based Primarily on Short "Runs" at Principal Points.

More strength, higher prices, a greater degree of activity, and in every way a "better all around feeling" were the features in yesterday's markets and applied without discrimination to everything in the speculative list, particularly provisions and wheat. In point of interest honors were about equally divided between hog product and the leading cereal. In wheat the low point was the opening. Later it sold within a fraction of 1c higher than this and closed with the advance well sustained. All the influences surrounding the various pits were of such a bullish character that, as a matter of fact, there was but one way for prices to go. On the part of traders who were disposed to ignore the value and effect of the statistical situation there was a disposition to trace the improved tone to the provision pit, which, in turn, gave strength to corn, the latter pit contributing its sympathetic effect on wheat.



May Wheat Range.

Viewed from another standpoint, and doubtless the correct one, cables were primarily responsible for the day's growth of the bullish sentiment. In quotations alone they were ½@⅝d higher, but there was a deeper significance in the decrease of stocks at Liverpool at a season of the year when supplies are not ordinarily diminished. This was coupled with reports of an improved spot demand. Cables were also received reporting worse conditions existing in India from famine than have heretofore been indicated, and these were construed as flattering to future prospects of both wheat and corn. The world's wheat shipments were 5,160,000 bu, and the quantity of wheat on passage increased 312,000 bu. The English visible decreased 1,780,000 bu. Berlin was about the only European market which was not improved, and this was only negatively bearish. This element was able to extract but scant encouragement from the figures showing the movement of wheat from the Black Sea country. These shipments, for the week ending Jan. 1, were 872,000 bu, as compared with 952,000 bu from the previous week and 1,672,000 bu for the corresponding week in 1899.

In domestic figures likewise there was no solace for the bears. A decrease in the visible was generally expected, after the returns from the principal points came in, but the trade as a whole was hardly prepared for the decrease of 587,000 bu, which had to be compared with an increase of 1,725,000 bu the previous week. This visible now stands at 58,291,000 bu, of which 28,000 bu stock at the end of the year was in 16,-891,000 bu.

A natural sequence of the awakening of the trade was the presence of more orders in the pit, and where these were new ones they were largely on the buying side. Executing them was one of the attainments of the day. At no point did wheat come out freely. Primary receipts were only 853,000 bu, as compared with 1,350,000 bu a year ago.

There were a great many inquiries for cash wheat, but the bids were as a general thing surrounded with conditions which made their acceptance impossible. Buyers' specifications contain kinds of wheat at given rates, and limited shipments could not be compiled with, owing to disturbing rail conditions and the prevailing car shortage, and business was restricted in consequence. Exports were 20 loads.

Hogs Are Running Light.

The trade is becoming alarmed at the growing scarcity of hogs at this and the principal Western markets, and the fear that the shortage is going to be still more pronounced is reflected in decidedly higher values on all product. Pork closed 37½c higher. Lard 7½@10c. Saturday, lard 20@22½c up, and ribs 25c over former closings.

At one time pork was 42½c up, with other products correspondingly higher, but reactions carried the market down. The bulge began when hog receipts here were posted at 29,000, some 7,000 less than estimated, and yards' prices were 15@20c higher. In a general way the provisions were wanted by shorts and also by new investors, the sharp advance attracting a number of orders from the latter class. The tone contingent both Gifford and Rankin did considerable on the buying side. The fact that there are comparatively few hogs in the country is accepted by statisticians for some months past, is beginning to be generally believed.

There was relatively fully as firm a market in corn as in wheat, and a net advance of ⅛c was sustained, closings being at the high point of the day in all the deliveries. The fact that receipts were a little over the estimates was entirely offset by higher cables. Here again the statistical situation favored the bulls. There was a decrease reported on passage of 2,000,000 bu, and smaller world's shipments by 725,000 bu. Primary figures showed receipts of only 669,000 bu, against 1,225,000 bu a year ago. The visible decrease was substantial, at 765,000 bu, which compared with an increase the previous week of 776,000 bu. The visible now shows 11,506,000 bu, as against 19,250,000 bu a year ago. Local buying was on an excellent scale, the market receiving substantial support from the provision pit on the theory that cheap corn cannot be fed to high-priced hogs. Clearings were heavy, at 1,630,000 bu.

Oats advanced about ¼c and were subject to excellent buying by Updike, Canby, Raymond, Pyncheon, Patton, McReynolds, and other leaders. All the shorts were disposed to cover, while the selling was scattered. Receipts continued light here and in other markets.

Rye was a firm market, in which offerings were light. There were sales of May at 52¾c and of No. 2 in store and f. o. b. at 50¼c. Barley prices were not materially changed from Saturday. Feed grades sold mainly 36c, the malting grades running from 37c to nominally 45c. Not much was done in minor seeds, contract clover being $8.10@8.10 and March $8.25 bid, with sellers at $8.50. Timothy seed was steady at $2.52½@2.55. Flaxseed brought higher prices, except for cash, which was 1¼c off, at $1.48. May advanced from $1.43 to $1.46, closing with this bid. Receipts were 34 cars here, 19 at Minneapolis, and 18 at Duluth.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Quiet, firm, and about unchanged. Winter patents, $3.60@3.80; spring patents, $3.10@3.20; spring special brands, $3.90@4.00; Minnesota hard patents, $3.40@3.55; soft patents, $3.80@3.40; soft bakers', $3@3.20; export straights, $2.40; white grits, bris, $1.85@3.00; dark, $2.60@2.70.

WINTER WHEAT—Demand and offerings light, but feeling firmer. Sales free on board: No. 3 red, 66@66½c; No. 2 hard, 64½c; No. 3 hard, nominally 65@66c; No. 3 hard, 64½c.

SPRING WHEAT—Stronger, and ¼c higher. Sales in store: No. 1, 64@64¾c; No. 2, 64½c; track: No. 1, 62c; No. 3, 63@63½c. Free on board: No. 1, 62@63c; No. 3, 62@63½c. Billed through: No. 1, 61@62c; No. 3, 62@63c.

CORN—Firmer and ¼@¾c higher. Sales in store: No. 2, 31¼c; No. 2 yellow, 31¾c; No. 3, 31@31¼c; No. 3 yellow, 31@31¾c; No. 4 yellow, 30½@31c; No. 4, 30@30½c. On track and free on board: No. 4, 30½c; No. 3, 31c; No. 3 yellow, 31½c; No. 2 yellow, 30½@31c; No. 2 white, 31½c; extra, 34@35c. Billed through: No. 4, 28¾@28¾c; No. 3, 28¾@29¼c; No. 3 yellow, 29@29¼c.

OATS—Firm and ¼c higher. Sales in store: No. 4, 22½c; No. 3, 22¾c; No. 2, 23¾c. On track and free on board: No. 4, 23c by white; No. 4 white, 24@24¼c; No. 3, 22½c; No. 3 white, 23@23½c; No. 2, 23½@24c; No. 2 white, 25@25½c. Billed through: No. 4, 22@22¼c; No. 4 white, 23@23¼c; No. 3 white, 23½@24½c; No. 2 white, 25@25¾c.

SEEDS—Active, strong, and higher. Cash lots mess pork, $10.45@10.50 for regular and $9.20@9.30 for old. Lard, $5.80@5.82½ for regular and $5.60@5.62½ for old. Short ribs, $5.40@5.45, according to weight and age.

HAY—Quiet; supply liberal; receipts, 457 tons; choice, $8; fancy, $8.50. Track sales include timothy, $7@12.00. No. 1 timothy, $10.50@11.50; not graded timothy, $9.50@10.00; choice prairie, Iowa, $9@10.00; Kansas, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 prairie, $6.50@7.50; clover, $5.50.

COOPERAGE—Easy at 90c for pork bris and $1.05@1.07½ for lard tierces.

HIGH PROOF SPIRITS—Steady, $1.23½.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The "Noble Jones case" is to be reopened. This much was decided by the directors yesterday, and next Friday appointed as the time at which the case will be taken up. The point on which Jones's rehearing is based is the claim of Nash, Wright & Co. Before his suspension Mr. Jones admitted the correctness of this account, but now maintains that since that time he has discovered irregularities which, if given an opportunity, he could prove. The petition for a rehearing was opposed by Nash-Wright on the ground that as a suspended member Jones had no rights. An account of sales, originally denied Jones by Nash-Wright, must now be furnished, as without them the allegations of irregularity cannot be sustained.

The ballot taken yesterday on a long string of proposed amendments to the Board of Trade rules brought a total vote of 757. With one exception all were defeated. This was the proposed amendment to section 6 of rule 1, which carried by a majority of 213. It was proposed by the directors.

"At all annual or special elections the failure to vote for the full number of candidates for directors and the committees that are to be elected will be deemed sufficient grounds for refusal to count the vote, so far as it relates to candidates for that office; and it shall be the duty of the secretary to have this portion of the rule printed on all ballots used at any annual or special election."

The proposition which was lost by a majority of 600 and which was construed by many voters to be identical with the other amendment, in effect was as follows: "Each voter shall cast

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1900.

The Central News company, not the Union News company, has the contract for supplying newspapers to passengers on the Grand Trunk road. The statement to the contrary made recently was inaccurate.

Toronto Recognises Manifest Destiny.

Toronto, Ont., is to be congratulated that it has recognized its manifest destiny and the eternal fitness of things by electing for its Mayor on New Year's day Mr. E. A. MacDonald, who has not only frequently declared himself in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States but not long ago edited an out-and-out annexation organ. Of course the election is significant only as it bears upon the future. The annexation will not be expedited by the result, for Canada will not be annexed until the time is ripe for it, and then it will drop into the hands of Uncle Samuel like an apple from a tree. It only shows that Toronto realizes the inevitable trend of events and will be ready for the separation from the mother country when the time shall come.

Norway's New Flag.

Last week Norway added a new flag to the long list of national emblems. The Swedish flag was forced upon Norway in 1814, though under the constitution it was entitled to a flag of its own. In 1844 King Oscar I., by way of compromise, granted Norway a merchant flag and a naval ensign of red, blue, and white, with a double cross and double triangle in the canton, or upper corner, of the flag. This canton had the colors of both nations and was a union mark. After years of trying to get the mark off the flag success has crowned the efforts of the Norwegians. Three times the Storthing has voted to remove it, and in Norway and Sweden "the third time never fails," as three enactments place the bill beyond the King's veto. Accordingly, a decree has been issued allowing Norway to have what has been called "a clean flag." It bears no symbol of the union between Sweden and Norway.

The Servant Girl Problem.

When a resourceful novelist like Mrs. Amelia E. Barr gives up the servant girl problem and abandons her country home on the Hudson to live in a New York hotel the outlook is dark for plain people who do not pretend to write novels or solve problems. Mrs. Barr says she has really been driven out of her home by her inability to solve this great enigma of the time. Her flight to a city hotel, combined with her belief that the household work of the future will be done by men, suggests the probability that before the end of another century everybody may be living in city flats and apartments and dining on the hotel plan. The housemaid apparently holds it in her power to abolish the private home life of the nation. It is high time for the geniuses and reformers to apply all their powers to solving the problem of how to make young women prefer kitchen work in the country to factory work in the city. At present the attractions are mostly on the side of the factory.

Still Trying to Give Away His Fortune.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie evidently does not intend that his resolution to give away to Give Away his fortune shall stop with the close of 1899. He has promptly signalized the first day of 1900 by providing Cooper Union, New York, with an endowment of $500,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a day school, the object of which is to enable young men to become first-class, skilled artisans. It is to be known technically as the Mechanics' Arts High School of Cooper Union and it supplies the last link in that union by completing the original plans of Peter Cooper, its founder. In addition to the large sum of $2,582,700, which Mr. Carnegie gave last year for the erection of library buildings in various parts of the country, he also gave over $500,000 for other public purposes, which makes his record of munificence over $3,100,000. He now has a straight year before him in which to get rid of more of his fortune, but as the money flows in as fast as it flows out the fortune will not be seriously impaired at the close of 1900. But Mr. Carnegie is a man of ingenuity and resource, and he may yet find some way of making the outgo larger than the income.

Care of the Iowa Insane.

In their eagerness to retain the county insane asylums in their vicinity for the sake of the patronage they carry, and also because it "makes trade" in the county seat, the Iowa newspapers are almost unanimous in opposing the Board of Control's proposition for the abolition of the county insane asylums. The same considerations obviously governed the action of the County Supervisors of the Second Congressional District at their meeting last Friday, when they took strong ground in opposition to the change. Such narrow motives are hidden by the plea that it would be inconvenient for the friends of the insane to travel to the more centrally located institutions that might be established. Yet it is probable that almost any person who really cared for an insane relative would prefer to visit him less often if by so doing it would be possible for the unfortunate to receive better treatment. The present county insane asylums seem to be of all kinds—good, bad, and indifferent. Even the best, however, are hampered by lack of sufficient funds. If there were three or four centrally located asylums the patients would be able to receive the expert care of capable alienists, whose services can be commanded only by the payment of large salaries. In the county asylums the appropriations are insufficient for such purpose. The proposal to keep the incurably insane in the counties and send the others to the central institutions is made by some friends of the county asylums. This would mean a wasteful duplication of expenses, while it would be really difficult to tell when a person is incurably insane. The incompetent physician at the county asylum might pronounce some one incurable who might be cured if at a State asylum. Those who have the interests of the insane at heart will rise above the considerations of local patronage and trade and favor the plan of the Board of Control.

THE DRAINAGE CHANNEL.

The sewage laden waters of the Chicago River are running into the drainage channel at the rate of from 20,000 to 30,000 cubic feet a minute, but strictly speaking that channel has not been opened. That portion of the channel between Lockport and Joliet is safe as yet from an invasion of malodorous water and will be, presumably, until the work, as a whole, has been accepted by the State Inspection commission and a formal permit given by the Governor. All that is being done now is to fill, by slow degrees, that deep, wide excavation which stretches from Bridgeport to Lockport. A week or two will be needed for that. Perhaps by the time that portion of the drainage channel is full of water the authorization for the opening of the gates at Lockport will be at hand. Then the entire channel can be put to use.

Its usefulness has begun already, though on a small scale. The Bridgeport pumping works, which are to continue in operation, are lifting about 30,000 cubic feet of water out of the river. Through the small connection which has been made with the drainage channel the same quantity of water is flowing out of the river every minute. The quantity of offensive matter removed is doubled. So is the volume of lake water which flows into the river to take the place of that pumped into the canal and sent into the drainage channel. Having gained this much the people will wait with more patience for the formal opening and complete utilization of the drainage channel.

What was done yesterday is irrevocable and is an assurance that the formal opening of the channel cannot be long delayed. The people are beginning now to get a small return from their expenditure of thirty-three millions of dollars. They will get a full return from the greatest of modern sanitary works before long. Soon there will be an end to the bulletins of the Health department, notifying Chicagoans that the drinking water is in bad condition and must be boiled. The pure water era is near at hand.

The Rural School.

The address of President Seerley of the State Normal School before the Iowa teachers paid an eloquent tribute to the rural schools. The fact that from them have come the men who have done things and accomplished results in the world was made the strongest point in his argument in their favor.

There is much truth in the assertion that the school that needs sympathy today is the city school, where all the evils of bad schools are exaggerated and where system runs mad, where follies and fads prosper and where abuses are heaped one on another without end. The spending of money such as is common in city work is not indicative of excellent schools, as many are inclined to suppose. President Seerley insists that schools can be managed economically and yet be good.

What President Seerley says suggests the thought that there is too general a disposition to judge the value of school systems by the amount spent upon them. Thus it is argued that because one city spends more per capita in public education then that city's children are being better taught. Or, again, it is gravely urged that the fact that a teacher in one city gets more pay than a teacher in another proves that the better paid teacher is the better, or else that the more poorly paid one is not well enough recompensed. There is a higher test of merit than the aggregate amount of money expended, and, in fact, a city should be proud of an economical administration of its school system. This, however, is a thing of which few cities can boast.

DOWIE'S NEW ZION SITE.

Waukegan people are not elated over the prospect of having Dowie's religious settlement located within a few miles of that city. They naturally do not take kindly to the possibility of having a town resembling Joe Smith's Nauvoo so close to them. They would rather have had an enterprising factory town for a neighbor. But there is at present no need for alarm concerning the proposed City of Zion. Dowie's investment in 6,000 acres is more likely to be profitable as a real estate investment than as a stronghold for his followers. There are serious practical obstacles to any extensive realization of Dowie's rather visionary scheme of an exclusively Dowieite municipality.

Under the State law a city must have at least four square miles of territory and 1,000 inhabitants. The necessary territory has been secured, but it may be more difficult to get a thousand believers in Dowie to leave Chicago and dwell at that distance from their present places of employment. If it is planned to give work to the faithful by establishing factories on the spot, then it will be impossible to have the community exclusively of the one religious persuasion, and all resident voters will have their share in controlling the affairs of the community. If rank outsiders are to be allowed to buy lots and houses, the new Zion cannot be a second Nauvoo, for the Mormons took care to own the whole town, and, accordingly, they could run it as Joe Smith and his lieutenants chose. It is not likely that Dowie can accomplish anything of this sort. His followers must earn their living like ordinary mortals. Few, if any, are farmers. Workingmen cannot live near Waukegan and work in Chicago, nor can they all get employment in Waukegan. Yet if "Dr." Dowie starts a factory and transports a portion of unregenerate Chicago to Zion his absolute sway will be at an end.

The "healer" has some knotty mundane problems to solve before he can realize his dreams of a local New Jerusalem. Unless he has a considerably larger fund of hard cash at his disposal than is generally supposed, he cannot establish and maintain an exclusive city on the tract he has purchased. In any case, however, he has probably made a safe and profitable real estate investment from which he may later realize a handsome unearned increment.

Capture of Colesberg.

Under other circumstances the successful skirmish of the British in capturing Colesberg would receive little attention, but as a victory coming after many defeats it assumes some moral importance. The success of General French and his 2,000 men was largely due to the fact that his force consisted chiefly of cavalry. From the first it has been apparent that lack of cavalry is the greatest weakness of the British. As long as the Boers are chiefly mounted and the British chiefly on foot there will be little advantage in mere superiority of numbers. That the Boers fully realize the importance of horses in this war is shown by the fact that they took especial pains to kill Lieutenant Milford's horses in the skirmish near Dordrecht. This skirmish was at first reported as a defeat, but the advantage appears to have been with the British in the end. These slight victories have naturally had the effect of raising the spirits of the British, but the situation is unchanged. General Buller's increased strength of 30,000 cannot be considered a match for the 25,000 Boers, who are said to be almost impregnably intrenched along sixteen miles of rugged hills north of the Tugela. Besides, his force includes only 4,000 mounted men. Great Britain is now in greater need of horses in south Africa than of men. The difficulty of securing the animals, shipping them to the front, and keeping them alive after they reach there is one of the largest problems of the campaign. Both in the matter of transporting supplies and in the question of mounts for the fighters the need of horses is likely to prove increasingly troublesome as the British advance toward the interior.

THE CITY'S FINANCES.

The municipal authorities are going to endeavor to persuade the courts to instruct the County Clerk not to include in the 5 per cent limitation the sum asked for by the city for interest on bonded indebtedness and sinking fund purposes. Should the courts make such an order the city will lose only about $700,000 out of what it expected to get from taxes to defray the expenditures of 1899, instead of losing $1,200,000. But unless the courts construe the revenue law with unusual looseness they will not direct the County Clerk to do otherwise than he has done. The law is quite plain in excepting from the 5 per cent limitation only the State tax and that for school buildings.

It will be safer for the city authorities to proceed on the assumption that they have lost a million and one-fifth of the last tax levy and console themselves with the reflection that they will have a larger revenue from taxation to defray the expenses of 1900 than they had to defray those of 1898 or than they expected to have to meet those of 1899. Last year the city certified to the County Clerk a tax levy of $5,600,000. This year it will be in a position to certify to him a tax levy of nearly $8,000,000. It will not get that much money, for its levy will be cut down again by the County Clerk. But it will get under any circumstances seven or eight hundred thousand dollars more than the revenue from taxes which it would have received if the 1899 levy had not been cut down.

One vexatious feature of the new system of tax levies is that when the Council makes its appropriations in February or March it will be unable to tell how much its tax levy will be cut down in the fall by the County Clerk. It may be cut down 15 or 20 per cent, more or less. That will depend on how much other taxing bodies ask for and on the increase or decrease in the volume of the equalized assessment. The city must make its appropriations as if it were going to get eight millions in taxes and then must keep expenses far below that limit, knowing it will not get that much money. While the city will get more revenue for 1900 than for 1899 it will be greatly embarrassed during the early months of the year by a lack of ready money. It has lost its working capital. The municipal authorities should resolve to restore it as speedily as possible by a resort to the methods by which it was acquired—by saving something out of each year's income. The city was in a worse plight in 1875 than it is now. But it succeeded in extricating itself by rigid economy. What has been done once can be done again. The cutting down of expenses has begun already at the City Hall. They must be kept cut down.

MAYOR'S CABINET IN BALTIMORE.

Mayor Hayes, elected last year in Baltimore, largely by reform sentiment, is said to be contemplating the formation of a Mayor's Cabinet, to be composed of half a dozen private citizens specially fitted for counsel in public affairs. The idea of such a Cabinet was put into practice by Mayor Quincy in Boston four years ago, and though not widely adopted, is recognized as one capable of being used to great advantage. Among Mayor Quincy's first acts after assuming office was the judicious selection of a Merchants' Municipal committee, designed especially to afford counsel respecting the business and financial interests of the city. The Mayor afterwards extended the idea by the appointment of nearly a half score of different public commissions, usually composed entirely of private citizens. Some of these, like the Baths commission, performed important administrative work, and, as a whole, they enabled the Mayor to insure sympathetic and intelligent management of various new enterprises which he inaugurated.

Wisely and honestly applied as this principle was in Boston, it brings to the service of a city, without pay, an increment of trained ability the value of which is not easily to be measured. Still, in analogy to all other good ideas, it is capable of being turned into a blind to the public, as it was by Mayor McKisson of Cleveland during his administration. Happily, however, the assurances respecting the character and public purposes of the new Mayor of Baltimore are such that he may be trusted to appoint a Cabinet from citizens of progressive thought and of genuine interest in the improvement of the city.

ATTEMPT TO CHECK NOVEL READING

One of the speakers at the meeting of the Indiana librarians spoke in favor of allowing people to take out two books at a time, "provided only one was a work of fiction." He said that in this way a larger circulation might be had for instructive books. The suggestion was approved. That it should have been made and indorsed is proof that public librarians have an entirely erroneous idea of their duties. It is not their work to educate the public taste, but they are public servants chosen to give the people the kind of reading matter the majority of the people want. The librarian might answer this by alluding to the fact that books of a certain nature are barred altogether, but this really proves the case, for the books are such as are disapproved of by the vast majority of the taxpayers. Novels, especially those of the present day, cannot fall in this class. The reports of the library associations show that about eight times as many books of fiction are read by public library patrons as of all other kinds.

Nor is this proof of a depraved or of a vitiated taste. It is probable that most of the people who decry the novel-reading habit are themselves those who have read such books. Prose fiction of good quality is literature, and this applies not only to dead authors but to many of those of today. With most people reading is a means of recreation, and that people consider it in such light is shown by the enormous sales of novels. It is often said at the libraries that the call for Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, or the other famous authors is not so great as for the ephemeral novels of the day. It is true that the dead authors do not represent the spirit and temperament of the people of today as well as do those who are writing now, but it must be remembered that most novel readers have read Thackeray and the others in their youth. If they do desire to read them now they can buy them for a trifle in the book stores. That they do not get them from libraries is proof that the books of the masters are books that they want to buy to keep, not books to borrow, while borrowing is preferred in the case of a book that costs perhaps $1.50 and that no one wishes to keep after he has read it.

Even should it be admitted that the public librarians have a right to regulate public morals in the matter of reading matter, the proposal to allow equal numbers of novels and other books is altogether out of proportion. Two years or more ago some one, perhaps it was Dr. Robertson Nicoll, experimented and found that a novel would be read at the rate of 30,000 words in an hour with ease. A book of history or biography, where greater attention was needful, would not be read faster than 3,000 words an hour, or 5,000 would be a liberal average. Then if a man divided the time he devoted to reading equally between fiction and other works he would read from six to ten times as many novels as he would of the more solid matter. So if the libraries should make a rule it should in justice be based on this proportion.

GENEALOGY IN GLASS.

Window decorating, both as a private and a professional industry, has attained the dignity of an art, and house and shop fronts betray the tastes and individuality of occupants. There are some kind-hearted people who permit their statuary to face outwards and others who allow the outsider to gaze upon the portraits of their loved ones done in "transparency." The latest of these window confidants is a professor at Harvard who, as the story goes, has excited much comment by permitting his family coat of arms to be expressed in democratic American glass. It is not known whether this takes the form of a transparency or whether there is anything about it more transparent than the owner's desire to refute the popular quotation with which, as an instructor in English, he must be all too familiar, that "kind hearts are more than coronets."

Coats of arms in glass are not unknown to window shoppers, though they are generally employed by milliners and modistes and have a commercial rather than a heraldic significance. But these window confidences on the part of private individuals are after all but an expression of frankness and openness of character. Was it not Emerson who said, in response to a statement that no person led so pure a life as to be willing to admit of a window into his soul—"is it so bad as that?" Perhaps it is just as well that people who possess traits of which they can dare to be proud should bring them to the front lights, that passers-by may know that greatness still stalks about the earth.

PLACARDING CONTAGION.

Although the statistics for the last year have not been completed, two facts are known concerning the city's health—namely: that there was an unusual amount of sickness and that the Board of Health increased its activity during the latter part of the year with evident advantage to the general health. Not only did it secure the voluntary aid of a corps of physicians for a part of the summer, but it enforced precautionary measures with more than usual watchfulness.

Notwithstanding this improvement, however, the practice of the board in regard to placarding, or rather not placarding, cases of infection, is one which involves constant and needless exposure, and evades the inherent responsibility of a health department. According to the prevailing custom, when a physician notifies the board of a case of contagion, he fills out a card prepared by the department, on which he is asked to state whether or not he will himself "assume the responsibility of preventing the spread of contagion in this case." If, as is generally customary in poorer neighborhoods, he "assumes responsibility," the board, by a sort of hocus pocus, takes that fiction of responsibility on the part of a private citizen—unenforcible and in practice unfulfilled—as a substitute for public notice of the location of the contagion, and the case accordingly is not placarded.

Under this practice not only does sweatshop work often proceed in infected and unplacarded houses, but neighbors and callers communicate with infected families without notice of the danger, and scarlet fever and diphtheria are frequently found in the rear rooms opening out of bakeries and other small shops, while customers, unapprised of the facts, are waited on in a store infected thus itself, and by persons who are a part of and are constantly mingling with the infected families.

Why the Board of Health continues thus to transfer its own responsibilities to irresponsible private citizens and with the undisputed consequences indicated, is a matter difficult to understand, except as a political concession to private practitioners, who are thereby able at the expense of the public welfare to exempt their patients from the appropriate health regulations. Perhaps the indorsement of the present commissioner by the local profession should be read in the light of this concession. Ample credit belongs to the department for its increased efficiency of late, but the public notification of contagion is a matter which should not be turned over to private hands nor be omitted on the basis of a fictitious responsibility for the consequences of its omission.

SIGNS OF NEGRO PROGRESS.

Booker T. Washington, the acknowledged leader of his race in the United States, contributes a short paper to the January Century, in which he dwells upon some of the "signs of progress among the negroes." The fundamental basis of that progress is education, particularly that of an industrial kind, and Mr. Washington recounts with excusable pride what has already been accomplished at such institutions as those at Hampton, Tuskegee, Snow Hill, Talladega, Nashville, and Atlanta, and the rapid growth of industries of various kinds among the negroes—a growth which is not checked by race prejudice, for "there is virtually no prejudice so far as the native Southern white man is concerned. White men and black men work at the same carpenter's bench and on the same brick wall. Sometimes the white man is the 'boss,' sometimes the black man."

Mr. Washington wisely and strenuously insists upon the value of education, first, in the useful, afterwards in the ornamental, for the betterment of the condition of the negro not only in the South but in the West Indies. He looks forward to the solution of the latter part of the problem with great interest, but with much hopefulness, for the blacks in Cuba and Porto Rico are largely an agricultural people and the Cuban negro has not been cowed and unmanned by oppression as the American negro has been. But while recognizing that it will require long years of patient work to elevate the Southern negro he is certain that it will be done by agricultural, mechanical, and domestic training. He wisely says: "The negro will find his way up as a man just in proportion as he makes himself valuable, possesses something that a white man wants, can do something as well as or better than a white man." He also offers the following sage advice:

There never was a greater opportunity for men of wealth to place a few million dollars where they could be used in lifting up and regenerating a whole race; and let it always be borne in mind that every dollar given for the proper education of the negro in the South is almost as much help to the Southern white man as to the negro himself. So long as the whites in the South are surrounded by a race that is, in a large measure, in ignorance and poverty, so long will this ignorance and poverty of the negro in a score of ways prevent the highest development of the white man.

If the institutions for the improvement and education of the negro in the South should be proportionately as well remembered in 1900 as institutions for the education of whites in the North were in 1899 it will be of immense benefit. And there is no man to whom that money can be intrusted more safely or with more certain assurance it will be judiciously expended than to Booker T. Washington, the head of the well-known Tuskegee Institute.

ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE BODIES.

It is well known that persons holding reform or progressive views are more frequently represented on legislative bodies in England than in this country. The House of Commons usually has a group of ten or twelve "labor members"—John Burns having been the most conspicuous individual in this group for a number of years—and similar representation is usually found in local councils of various sorts. These latter also contain a distinct element of middle class people of advanced thought or specialized experience.

An illustration of this general fact is recited in the annual report just issued by Mansfield House, one of the most interesting social settlements in England and located in Canning Town, a purely working class extension of East London. The warden of this settlement has been for seven years a member of the Town Council, serving during the last year "on the Public Health, Free Libraries, and Technical Instruction, Housing of the Working Classes, and Hospital committees." He has likwise served as a member of the "Overseers" of the borough, and the subwarden is a member of the School board. At Toynbee Hall, the pioneer in the settlement movement, one of the residents has for ten years been a member of the London County Council, one or two have usually been on the London School board, and others have been members of the local vestries and the poor law boards.

This variety of representation on public bodies is one of the grounds on which Britishers base their claim of being the most democratic nation in the world.

AND now, if the trustees will keep the canal open, Chicago will agree to furnish the water.

THE Chicago River has started on its journey to the Gulf of Mexico, and it can't be stopped by an injunction.

A DULUTH clergyman has preached a sermon in which he takes strong ground that the nineteenth century is over. This complicates the situation again.

AS REGARDS the ice crop, the harvest is plentiful and the laborers are many.

THERE appears to be a growing sentiment in the Roman Catholic Church that priests should be allowed to marry. It is a matter of record that St. Peter was a married man.

THE enterprising Kansas City Times issued its "twentieth century edition" a whole year in advance of the twentieth century, thereby achieving one of the greatest scoops of the age.

THE effusive patriots in this country who are volunteering for service in south Africa seem to have more sympathy for Uncle Paul Kruger than they had for Uncle Sam.

THE operating of trains on the Northwestern "L" road has been stopped temporarily on account of needed repairs in the agreement-fulfilling department.

A SHYING horse broke one of the bones in Boss Croker's leg a day or two ago. Mr. Croker, it will be remembered, was shy several bones on account of horses before this accident happened.

PRESIDENT HARPER'S faith and John D. Rockefeller's works are bringing forth their customary results at the big institution along the Midway.

ACCORDING to the excited newsboys, it was a French victory at Colesberg.

"LET 'er go!"

IN A MINOR KEY.

Active Transfers.

The doctor turned a windy corner—probably the corner of the Masonic Temple—and stopped a moment to rub his eye.

"I seem to have been taking something of a flyer in real estate," he said.

"That's all in your eye," airily observed the professor.

All Gone.

'Twas the night of the New Year, and all through the house
There was nary a rat, there was nary a mouse.
Where, where were they all? They were gone—for, you see,
'Twas the house of a laundryman—name of Hop Lee.

Scored Last.

There was only one vacant seat in the rear car of the "L" train when the woman with the resolute look and pointed nose came in.

It was by the side of a man with a soiled face and watery eye, but she took it.

After sitting a few moments in silence she elevated her chin, looked from side to side, and sniffed audibly.

A few moments later she repeated the operation, looking with unspeakable severity at the man by her side.

Apparently she had located the disturbance, whatever it was.

"Beg y'r pardon, ma'am," said the person with the watery eye, "are you 'h'mph! h'mph!'-ing at me?"

"I am, sir!" she replied.

"What 'smatter, ma'am?"

"I think it's a shame!"

"What say, ma'am?"

"I say I think it's a shame for a man like you to come into a car and seat himself among decent people!"

"Think 'tis, ma'am?"

"I do, sir! You are drunk. You are offensive! I say it's a shame for such a man to thrust himself in among respectable people!"

"Beg y'r pardon, ma'am, but I di'nt thrust myself in here by you. I w's already here w'en you come in."

"If I had a husband like you," she said, with concentrated scorn, "I'd give him poison!"

"Mad'm," he rejoined, looking her over with a feeble sort of smile, "if I had a wife like you I'd take it."

And she elevated her chin some more, but didn't say anything.

The Formalities.

The waters of the great canal
Began their rhythmic flow
When these titantic words were uttered:
"Let 'er go!"

Auspicious Opening.

The new year opens up right auspiciously. Following close on Governor Tanner's decision to refuse to again be a candidate is the statement of Senator Vest of Missouri that he is serving his last term in the United States Senate.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Uncertainties of Matrimony.

An Alabama man wants $10,000 damages from a telegraph company for delaying a message, thereby causing the young woman of his choice to become another man's wife. In due time the other man may sue the company for a still larger sum.—Kansas City Journal.

Things That Did Not Happen.

Both in England and in the United States the year 1899 will be memorable for the things that did not happen as well as for those that did.—New York World.

Condition of the Boers.

A correspondent of the London Times writes that the Boers are exceedingly nervous. Their victories have probably frightened them.—Kansas City Journal.

Not to Be Blamed.

It is said there have been 2,000 mysterious disappearances from Philadelphia during the last year. Could you blame them?—Buffalo Express.

First Impression.

The first impression of 1900 is that he is a cold-blooded thing with an icy hand.—Nashville American.

THE OLD TIME COUNTRY EDITOR

Much of the romance, the political and religious excitement, and the adventure which make up the early history of Illinois is summarized in a slim little volume just issued by the State Historical society and called "Newspapers Published in Illinois Prior to 1860."

United States Senator Kane, Editor Kaskaskia Republican Advocate.

Many men who afterwards became famous were among the editors of these early newspapers, and the vicissitudes of the journals themselves follow and clearly reflect all the important developments in the history of both State and nation.

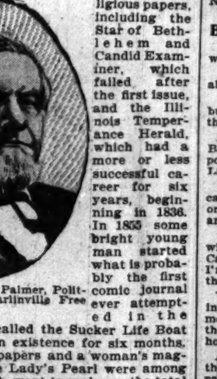
There is tragedy in plenty between the black covers of the little book; there are tales of midnight mobs and cowardly assassins; there are records of war and charges of treason against the government; but there is also comedy in abundance, and even now and then a touch of broad farce, as when, for instance one James Riggles set up the Western Weekly Mirror in the old town of Edwardsville in 1838 and ran it for two years, with the idea of introducing and propagating a universal language, which was destined to come into general use all over the world.

The number of religious newspapers started in the early days of the State is especially remarkable. Almost every sect had its organ and sometimes heated and even bitter controversies were carried on in their columns. The most famous of these controversies was that which resulted in the riots and lynchings at Nauvoo in 1844. In that year the Exposition newspaper, which had been carrying on a bitter campaign against the Mormons, then settled at Nauvoo, was declared a nuisance by the pro-Mormon City Council, and its press, type, and equipment was burned and destroyed by the Town Marshal. This act led to the lynching of the Mormon prophet Joseph Smith and of his brother Hiram.

E. P. Lovejoy, Editor Alton Observer, Assassinated.

In 1837 the town of Alton was the scene of the martyrdom of Elijah Lovejoy, the first man to give his life for the cause of the slave. In 1836 Lovejoy, who was the editor of the Observer, a Presbyterian newspaper published in St. Louis, determined to remove the paper to Alton. Part of the type and other equipment was thrown into the river by sympathizers with slavery before it left St. Louis, the remainder being dumped into the Mississippi as it lay on the wharf at Alton. Lovejoy got three other presses, one after the other, each in turn being broken to pieces by his enemies and the fragments thrown into the Mississippi. On Nov. 7, 1837, when the fourth press was destroyed, Mr. Lovejoy was killed and his office burned. Still the Observer did not suspend publication. It was printed in Cincinnati and sent overland to Alton for distribution, the local news being supplied by a daring Presbyterian clergyman.

This same Alton was a hotbed for newspapers and other publications in the '40s and '50s. There were six religious papers, including the Star of Bethlehem and Candid Examiner, which failed after the first issue, and the Illinois Temperance Herald, which had a more or less successful career for six years, beginning in 1836. In 1853 some bright young man started what is probably the first comic journal ever attempted in the State. It was called the Sucker Life Boat and was kept in existence for six months. Three German papers and a woman's magazine called the Lady's Pearl were among the others which went to make up the total of twenty-two Alton publications.



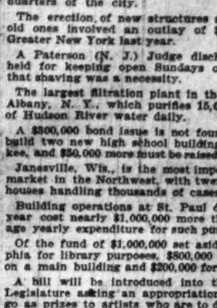
General John M. Palmer, Political Editor Carlinville Free Democrat.

During he same years the village of Carlyle, Clinton County, had a collection of newspapers, the names of which surpass in poetic fervor those of any other community in the State. Among the Carlyle publications of this time were the Prairie Flower, the Calumet of Peace, the Age of Progress, the Truth Teller, and the Reveille.

Among the men of later prominence whose names appear as editors of early newspapers in Illinois are E. K. Kane, who left the Kaskaskia Republican Advocate in 1824 to become United States Senator; Thomas Ford, afterwards Governor of Illinois, who in 1829 was associate editor of the Miners' Journal, published at Galena; General John M. Palmer, who was the political editor of the Carlinville Free Democrat until he received a nomination for Congress in 1859; John G. Nicolay, editor of the Pittsfield Free Press, afterwards private secretary to President Lincoln; Major McClaughry, editor of the Carthage Republican; William M. Springer, editor in 1860 of the Illinois State Register at Springfield; Stephen A. Douglas, who was a regular contributor to the Illinois Republican of Springfield; and H. W. Blodgett, who in 1847 edited the Lake County Visitor at Waukegan.

With the breaking out of the war a surprising number of Illinois newspapers suspended publication, at least temporarily. Thus of the Canton (Fulton County) Register it is recorded, "suspended publication for two months in 1862, both of its proprietors being in the army." A similar notation after other papers throughout the State tells of the patriotism of the country editors of Illinois.

Some of the early journals of the State were started with queer objects in view, while others have unique claims to distinction in other ways. Most country papers are devoted to building up the interests of the community in which they are published, but the Cairo Sun, which appeared in 1851-'52, had a directly opposite purpose. The wish of its projectors was to break down Cairo and establish a future great metropolis at another point, to be called Emporium City. Like most projected worldbeaters with grandiloquent names Emporium City was never built except on paper, and with the failure of the enterprise the Sun passed out of existence. In 1850-'52 the News Letter was published at Galesburg in the interest of increased railroad construction. In order to make as few enemies as possible it was neutral in politics. Hemlandet, which was started at Galesburg in 1853, was when established and for some time afterwards the only paper published in the Swedish language in the United States. The Kankakee Gazette, established in 1853, was for several weeks, in the absence of a suitable office, set up and printed in the open air under the shade of a friendly tree.



Governor Thomas Ford, Editor Miners' Journal, Galena.

The Knoxville Republican, published at Knoxville, was the first paper in the country to suggest Abraham Lincoln for President. The Brown County Democrat is conspicuous in that it was first an organ of the Grangers, then an advocate of the Greenback party, then, in 1876, supported Peter Cooper for the Presidency as an independent, while four years later it came out for General Hancock. All this time it was under the control of the same editor. The Naples (Scott County) Advocate had but one plank in its political creed. It wanted to repudiate the State debt. The Icarian Review, published at Nauvoo in 1851, was the organ of the Icarian Community, a settlement of French Socialists, the editor being M. Etienne Cobet. The Bureau Advocate, published at Princeton in 1847-'51, was remarkable for the conduct of its editorial page. This page was divided into three departments of two columns each. One was the Whig Advocate, edited by a committee of that party; the second was the Democratic Advocate, edited by a Democratic committee; and the third was the Liberty Advocate, under the direction of a Liberty committee.

In all a brief history of more than 1,000 publications is given in the seventy-five pages of the pamphlet, which is edited by Professor Edmund J. James, Ph. D., of the University of Chicago.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Boston's municipal debt increased $3,000,000 last year.

During the present year twenty-five important conventions will be held in Cleveland.

Denver expended over $2,000,000 on new buildings for business and public purposes in 1899.

A street car barn 600 feet long and 206 feet wide is being built at Buffalo of discarded street car rails.

New Orleans represents more than the total valuation of the rest of Louisiana and pays more than half the taxes.

The Municipal club of New York will offer prizes for the cultivation and improvement of unlawful quarters of the city.

The erection of new structures and repairs on old ones involved an outlay of $130,000,000 in Greater New York last year.

A Paterson (N. J.) judge discharged barbers held for keeping open Sundays on the ground that shaving was a necessity.

The largest filtration plant in the country is at Albany, N. Y., which purifies 15,000,000 gallons of Hudson River water daily.

A $300,000 bond issue is not found sufficient to build two new high school buildings at Milwaukee, and $50,000 more must be raised.

Janesville, Wis., is the most important tobacco market in the Northwest, with twenty-two warehouses handling thousands of cases daily.

Building operations at St. Paul during the last year cost nearly $1,000,000 more than the average yearly expenditure for such purposes.

Of the fund of $1,000,000 set aside in Philadelphia for library purposes, $500,000 will be spent on a main building and $200,000 for branches.

A bill will be introduced into the New York Legislature asking an appropriation of $50,000 to go as prizes to artists who are to devise satuary and art works for avenues and parks in Greater New York.

BANK NOTES.

Bank cashiers have a twofold reason to be watchful of drafts.—St. Joseph Herald.

When a bank gets in trouble everybody knew all about it six months ago.—Wisconsin State Journal.

A Boston bank never becomes so vulgar as to bust. It simply precipitates itself into a parenthesis.—Washington Post.

Depositor (breathlessly)—"Is the cashier in?" Bank Examiner—"No; he's out. Are you a depositor?" "Yes." "Well, you're out, too."—Life.

First Depositor—"I don't like that new bank cashier. His appearance is against him." Second Depositor—"Not as much as his disappearance would be."—Philadelphia Press.

"Is the cashier in?" "No, he's not." "When will he be back?" "Can't say; he skipped for Canada about an hour ago." "Just my luck! I'm his brother, and he took my hat by mistake this morning!"—Yonkers Statesman.

When a banker goes to a church he has not been in the habit of attending, there is great excitement among the police guard, who think perhaps they have captured him, and begin to figure on how much he will give.—Philadelphia Record.

A man went to a local bank with a check which there was no cash on deposit to meet. When the paying teller declined to respond the applicant loudly demanded to see the cashier. "We have no 'cash here' for you," quietly responded the teller. The man with the check saw the point. He moved in circles till he found his way out, tobogganed down the front steps, and was laid a block by a policeman before sufficiently recovered to make explanation.—Detroit Journal.

PERSONALS.

Grant Allen Jr., in disregard of his father's advice, has purchased a share in a London publishing house and will print certain works of his own writing.

Washington papers say that the home of Senator Hanna this winter will be the scene of social functions rivaling in brilliancy those of the late Senator Brice.

Sir James Sivewright of Cape Town has turned over to the British government his two large estates to be used as a hospital and convalescent home for the army.

The press of India speaks of the success of Lord Curzon's frontier policy, as the Waziris and the Afridis, the two great frontier fighting tribes, have become friendly.

The Chinese Minister to England states that he will make some suggestions to his government relative to starting works for the manufacture of motocycles like those made in England.

Miss Lucy Marie Ely, who died recently at Danbury, Conn., was the leader of the sect known as Sandemanians, whose chief belief was relative to their duty of caring for the sick and aged of the world.

The Mehtar of Chitral is to visit India as the guest of the British government, and is to be taken to see the various historic cities and military works likely to impress him and his people with the power of Great Britain.

Not Ordinary Shoes.

"What do you mean, sir, by charging me an outrageous price for a pair of shoes that are worn out after I have walked with them only two days?"

"Ah, madam, my customers never walk—ride!"—Soudans-Nieuws.

MAJOR WILLARD IN TOWN

SUCCESSOR TO UNITED STATES ENGINEER MARSHALL ARRIVES.

Comes from Vicksburg, Where He Has Been in Charge of Government Work on the Mississippi and Neighboring Rivers for Seventeen Years—Will Study the Local Problem This Winter—To Meet Associates at Luncheon Today at Grand Pacific.

Major Joseph H. Willard, who will succeed Major William L. Marshall as United States Engineer in the district of Chicago, arrived in the city yesterday. The transfer of accounts will follow shortly on his introduction to the work of the Chicago office. He comes from Vicksburg, where the work on the Mississippi and neighboring rivers is one of the most difficult and important of engineering problems.

The much discussed question of improving the Chicago River and harbor, with particular reference to the disposal of dredgings, which involved Major Marshall in many difficulties, will be studied this winter by the new engineer. The work in Calumet River and the survey of the upper Illinois and Lower Desplaines, with the construction of bridges over navigable waters, are at present other matters in charge of the United States Engineer.

The transfer of the office is informal. As soon as notice is received that the accounts have been changed in Washington Major Willard will take charge. Major Marshall will remain for several days and will escort Major Willard on an inspection tour of the drainage channel. An informal luncheon, at which Major Willard will meet a number of engineers, architects, and others with whom he will be associated, will be given today at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

It had been proposed to give Major Willard a large dinner. He refused with the explanation that dinners should be for those who are leaving. He preferred to begin with breakfast.

Reviews Local Problem.

"There is a great problem in the improving of Chicago River," said Major Willard. "You have there a narrow and a busy stream. The contractor who undertakes the work wishes to figure on keeping his dredges busy all the time. What is to be done with the dredgings? The tugs and scows must be heavy if the dumping is far out in the lake. The work must go on whether the weather is fair or rough, and it would require a great fleet of scows if the two were kept in in rough weather.

"The contract for the dredging of New York harbor has been let at nine cents a cubic yard. The dredgings must be carried out to sea. It will require heavy scows and tugs of several hundred horse power. Mr. Osterdonk has taken the contract and says he will see that he makes money. There is one advantage in New York harbor—that the work is not interrupted.

Talks of Drainage Canal.

"I have been greatly interested in the drainage canal. It is not so remarkable a feat of engineering to have dug the great ditch as to have found a way of disposing of the material. The contractors who have been working on it have been educated. One of the results is that no matter what the engineering task that appears next, we will have contractors educated up to it and not afraid to take it up. As to the effect of the channel on the lake level, it will take a long time to tell that. I suppose it will be my duty to keep a record of gauges, but then there are times when there is a 'low' anyway. It is probable that if for the first year the level is shown to be low the people will become alarmed for fear it is the fault of the channel. Who is going to tell whether it is not a natural fall that may be due to another cause?

"I have not been informed yet as to whether I shall take Major Marshall's place in the special commission which is engaged on the survey of the upper Illinois and lower Desplaines Rivers. That is not a part of the work of the engineer.

"I can say little about the work of the district yet. I am fortunate to come at a time when it is stopped by the season and I can study the problems that are before me. They are different from those along the banks of the Mississippi. The work on the dikes of the Mississippi is always there. It requires most careful judgment and discretion. The Mississippi cannot be opposed; it has to be coaxed."

Major Willard's Career.

Major Willard is a native of Chicago and spent his youth here until appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1864. He has been at Vicksburg for seventeen years. In the recent war with Spain, when the Department of Engineers was short several men because of drafts for service at the front, Major Willard was placed in charge of the 400 miles of river south of his district. This gave him charge of fortifications at the mouth of the river and other vulnerable points. His work was doubled, with an additional expense to himself, and with no extra pay. This was his only military service.

Major Marshall, the retiring Engineer, will go to New York City to take charge of a branch of the district there. He will have charge of the fortifications among other things.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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Prince Krapotkin, the Nihilist, has resolved to abandon the propagation of anarchism in England and to take up his residence in the United States. He confesses that Anarchist propaganda does not prosper in England and is not likely to do so under present conditions. He believes that in the United States, where "the people are enthusiastic and of quick perception, our gospel is likelier to receive a multitude of adherents than in England." The Prince is now 61 years of age, and declares that "I want to see some results before I die." Having been unable to obtain these results in Europe, he hopes to achieve them in this country.

The matter is one of some concern to the United States, for the Prince is so intellectual so honest in his doctrines, for the sake of which he has sacrificed wealth, health, social position, and shows himself in his "Reminiscences," just published, to be such a charming and attractive personality that he is likely to prove a far more effective apostle of anarchism on this side of the Atlantic than any of those who have until now been engaged in its propaganda here.

A curious question may arise in connection with his project of taking up his residence in the United States. It is as to whether under the treaty now in existence between this country and Russia he can be extradited. Theoretically, this is possible, but it is doubtful whether public opinion in the United States would tolerate the consignment of this strange man, who is daft only on one subject—namely: Anarchy, to the horrors of Muscovite captivity.

While the French press continues outspoken in its sympathy for the Boers, the relations between Lord Salisbury and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs are more cordial than those which have existed between any previous English and French Cabinet officials. M. Delcasse, at the time of Lady Salisbury's death, wrote a particularly sympathetic and cordial letter to the British Premier, expressing his esteem and warm friendship, Lord Salisbury replying in an appreciative and grateful manner. And now Lord Salisbury has in a similar way condoled with the French Minister on the sudden death of the latter's father.

Lord Salisbury realizes better than most of his countrymen the debt of gratitude which England owes to the present Minister of Foreign Affairs. For he has persistently set all attempts to induce him to adopt a hostile policy towards England. He has taken the statesmanlike ground that French animosity towards England is altogether unnecessary and impolitic. He declares that it is ridiculous for a nation to manifest a hatred of its neighbor until it is convinced that that neighbor intends to do it an injury. How M. Delcasse is convinced that England does not harbor any such intentions with regard to France. Why, then, should the latter endeavor to convert England's good will into aversion and hostility?

The Pope has just conferred upon his chamberlain, Count La Salle de Rochemaure, the Papal title of Duke. It must thoroughly be understood, however, that neither this dignity nor any other of the titles of nobility conferred by the Pope are hereditary, and those who assume nobiliary titles on the strength of these having been conferred by the Vatican on their more or less remote ancestors do so without a vestige of right. The new Duke belongs to that same family of French Savoy of which St. Francis of Sales, founder of the Order of the Visitation, belonged. St. Francis was, like the newly created Duke a Count of Sales.

Talking of titles, it is extraordinary how few bearers of even authentic French titles would be able to take their place at court in France were the same rules to be revived as prevailed at the French court prior to the revolution. There is scarcely any bearer of a historic name in France who is genealogically qualified for membership of the sovereign Order of Malta or of St. John of Jerusalem, which exacts that there shall be at least eight generations both on the father's and mother's side free from any plebeian strain. It is difficult to find, in fact, a single house of the great nobility which has not contracted mésalliances for the sake of money. Thus the Duke of Uzes, who is theoretically premier peer of France, is a grandson of Widow Cliquot.

The Duke of Talleyrand, Perigord, and Sagan is married to a daughter of the army contractor Seilliere, while the Duke of Berghes is married to a daughter of old Seilliere's brother and partner. The present Duke of Brissac, bearer of one of the oldest titles in France, has a plebeian strain in his veins, thanks to his mother, a daughter of the sugar refiner Say. The Duke of Gramont is married to one of the Rothschilds, while his brother Alfred has led to the altar the heiress of old Sabatier. The son of the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Deudeauville now owns an interest in the great gambling establishment at Monte Carlo through his wife, whose mother is by birth a Mlle. Blanc, daughter of the founder of the Monte Carlo casino. The mother of the present Duke de la Rochefoucauld was a laundress, while the mother of the Duke of Richelieu is a daughter of the New Orleans banker Michael Heine. Pr ince Edmond Polignac of the ducal house of that name has as consort one of the many daughters of old Isaacs Singer. The eldest son of the Duke de la Tremoille has from a genealogical point of view been guilty of a terrible mésalliance in marrying into the banking family of Pillet Will, and so on throughout the entire list of the great families of France. The only portion of the nobility that has so far avoided these discreditable barters of its names and titles for the sake of gold are the territorial aristocracy of Brittany, and, in fact, the entire west of France, where the nobles prefer limited resources to wealth acquired by mésalliances.

General de Giletta, who was arrested in France as a spy and sentenced to several years' imprisonment, was subsequently pardoned by President Loubet on the understanding that he would be punished by his own sovereign, King Humbert, has just been restored to the active list of the Italian army in defiance of the spirit of this agreement between the two governments. He was retired at the time of his liberation from French incarceration, and it was understood that his disgrace was final. This, however, now turns out not to have been the case, and under the circumstances it is doubtful whether any other foreign officer captured in the act of spying will be accorded the same degree of clemency and consideration as General Giletta.

I would advise my readers to keep their eyes on Baron Stumm, next to Krupp the greatest ironmaster in all Germany, and whose brother, long German Ambassador at Madrid, is married to an American girl, the daughter of banker Louis Hoffman of New York, a sister, therefore, to the widowed Marquise de Mores. At the present moment there is no one in Germany whose influence with the Kaiser is so great. In fact, Emperor William has repeatedly of late set at naught the united counsels of his constitutional advisers that he might follow the Baron's recommendations, and it is largely owing to Herr von Stumm that his Majesty has quarreled so bitterly with that territorial aristocracy known as the "Junkerthum," which until recently constituted not only the kernel of the Tory party, but likewise the most devoted partisans of the crown. They represent agriculture, whilst Baron Stumm, of course, is the champion of industry, and as such the promoter of the interriver canal bill, which they oppose on the ground that by admitting cheap American foodstuffs into the interior of the country it will damage their interests.

The Baron is a singularly interesting man, mentally, physically, and ruthlessly strong. With a profound contempt for feeble folk who cannot fight their own battles. He scoffs openly at altruism, declares that philanthropy is nothing but sentimental humbug, and reminds one far more of the hard-headed Manchester politician of the early part of the century than of a German nobleman. Although no orator, he is effective both as a speaker and debater, has a genius for detecting the weak points in his opponent's armor, and is a hard hitter. Whenever he begins speaking in the Reichstag the President of the House instinctively stretches his hand toward his bell. He was born in 1836, and he declares that his life has been one long struggle against the united powers of stupidity. As soon as his education was complete he assumed charge of the great iron works founded by his father at Neuenkirchen, giving proof of extraordinary skill as a business-man. He is ennobled by the present Emperor.

Prosperity of Indiana Wool Growers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Indiana Wool Growers' association began this afternoon. Reports show that in 1899 the highest prices for six years were received. An expert said that four times as many people in Indiana were breeding sheep now than in the days of tariff tinkering. An address was made by President W. A. Guthrie of Purdue.

PRESIDENTS OF THE DRAINAGE BOARD FROM THE BEGINNING.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM LEIPZIG.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY CHARLES J. BURT.]

LEIPZIG, Dec. 18.—A letter from a private student of the Bonn University, relating his experience in the New York Custom-House, has been making the rounds of the press. He desired to do scientific work in the United States and return by way of the Orient.

"The chicanery that I had to submit to from the customs officials," he writes, "is hardly to be believed. In spite of the fact that I declared my instruments were only for scientific research, and although I had letters of introduction and a certificate with the great seal of the university, I had the alternative of paying a duty of $250 or having my instruments sent through to San Francisco in bond, where I would first receive them on board the steamer. Nothing would do, so I chose the latter alternative. In my opinion, such a state of affairs is unworthy of a supposedly civilized country, and deserves to be exposed and scourged accordingly. One could expect such hindrances to scientific research from Chinese and Turks, but not from a people that pride themselves on their efforts for the furtherance of science. I have been assured by people who were informed that this case is not out of the ordinary. "America for the Americans," and when a foreigner wishes to do scientific work there he can pay for it. I might bring the instruments in free only if I intended to become an American citizen! What a howl would go up in the land of freedom if we should do the same! But 'tooth for tooth' is the only solution of this problem. We have only to refuse to recognize the Americans coming to Germany on a similar mission. We might feel sorry for them, but it seems to be the only way of making an impression on thier government.

"I wish further to say that I could obtain no information from these officials regarding the higher authority to which I could appeal, and I was asured that it would be useless. When one has seen the immense amount of traffic in this custom-house with his own eyes, and then thinks of one being compelled to unpack and take out costly instruments among a jam of trunks and people of every sort, he can realize that one would be much afraid something would be missing."

An American consular officer when shown this letter declared that if the professor had deposited the required duty as a guarantee that the instruments would not be sold, the money would have been returned to him when he left the country.

May Need a Pied Piper.

The Railway Minister has begun a campaign against rats and mice as a precaution against the plague. In a communication to his subordintes he attributes the spread of the pest in Portugal and Russia to this source. While the complete extermination of these vermin is impossible, he urges the employment of every available means against them. It is known from experience that almost every plague is heralded by their wholesale dying off. The Minister accordingly directs that an immediate report shall be made to the police if an unexplained excessive mortality is observed in the rodent world.

Fear Rats Will Carry Pest.

The steamship Berenice arrived at Triest yesterday with 36,000 bags of coffee from Santos. After 4,000 bags had been unloaded a dead rat was discovered. The whole cargo was seized by the officials and the rat was turned over to the marine laboratory for investigation. As rats frequently jump overboard and swim ashore the people of Triest are in a ferment of uneasiness.

The German Imperial Health office has worked out a complete program to be followed by the police and local authorities in case the plague makes its appearance in this country. A conference was called recently and medical experts representing every branch of sanitary science agreed upon the precautions to be taken, should an infected ship arrive in a German port.

Ways of Halloren Folk.

There is at Halle-on-the-Saale a colony of Wends who have maintained themselves separate from the German population from the time of the Ottos and Heinriches. The Halloren, as they call themselves, enjoy many privileges. They are allowed to fish in public waters and also to hunt larks, although these song birds are as sacred against attack by their German neighbors as was the ibis of the Egyptians. From time immemorial they have been salt workers at Halle. In order to retain the privilege granted by the ancient Emperors they are required every autumn to send a present of larks, and upon New Year's an additional tribute in the form of sausages, eggs, and salt. They appoint a committee to bring these gifts to the Emperor, and they always send a poem as a New Year's greeting.

The Halloren wear a distinctive costume, and their appearance is a pleasing feature of the holiday festivities. It is the custom for the Marshal of the court to convey to the committee the Emperor's thanks and to present them with a horse. The horse is usually sold at auction in the public marketplace at Halle.

Conspire to Evade Service.

An army scandal which threatens to assume great proportions has developed at Elberfeld, in Westphalia. Two physicians, a Cologne pharmacist, and two go-betweens have been arrested for conspiring with wealthy recruits to secure their exemption from military duty. Evidence has come to light that during a number of years this clique practiced wholesale deceptions upon the army medical examiners, artificially causing temporary heart weakness or the appearance of jaundice.

Some of the recruits paid as much as $1,200 for the service rendered them. While the facts are concealed as much as possible, it is known that a number of men who stand high in social and business circles of the western provinces have been arrested and placed under bail bonds up to $6,000.

Death of Fighter and Student.

Friedrich Beust, one of the heroes of the popular revolution of 1848-'49, died at Zurich on Dec. 6. He threw up his commission in the Baden army and joined the revolutionists in Switzerland. When the revolution was over he devoted his life in a civil capacity to the Fröbel educational institute at Seefeld, near Zurich, which, under his management, became a model institution. Among the German champions of freedom he will occupy an honorable place for all eternity. He reached the ripe old age of 82.

Telegraph to Persian Gulf.

Berlin and Constantinople will soon be connected by direct telegraph line, and when the Anatolian railroad is completed the line will be extended to the Persian Gulf. A German syndicate secured a concession for a cable between Constanza and Constantinople, and the Berlin and Roumanian governments have opened a line from Berlin to Bucharest, where connection is made with the Roumanian line to Constanza.

Terms of Turkish Grant.

The terms of the Anatolian railway extension concession are given broadly in the imperial Turkish irade, which promised the concession to a group of German, French, and English capitalists under the leadership of the Deutsche Bank. The irade says: "The imperial government recognizes that it is to the interest of the Turkish Empire to intrust the building and management of the railway to foreign railway corporations, which have already proven that they have the prosperity of this country at heart. A guarantee per kilometer, which will be decided on hereafter, shall be given by the government. The concession may not be disposed of to other corporations. The government reserves the right to purchase the line Konia-Bagdad-Bassorah at any time after it is finished. The road shall not be longer than eight years in building. In case the government finds itself unable to operate the road with its own officials it makes a solemn promise to intrust its management to the syndicate. The irade further declares that, in case the parties at the final conference cannot come to an agreement, neither party can make any claims upon the other. A conclusion shall be reached before the return of the German expert commission from Mesopotamia, which will not be until the end of next April."

Russian Journal on Finland.

A newspaper under Russian control will be issued in Helsingfors after Jan. 1. The editor, M. Bashenoff, insists that the paper will not pursue a policy of Russification or assimilation, but will merely demand equal rights and privileges for Russians in this part of the empire. It will defend the orthodox church and the sovereignty of the empire, and will recognize the local self-government of Finland, which M. Bashenoff pretends to consider well conducted, useful, and desirable, deeming it compatible with Russian autocracy. At first the paper will appear four times a week in Russian and once a week in the Finnish language.

Friction in Chinese Province.

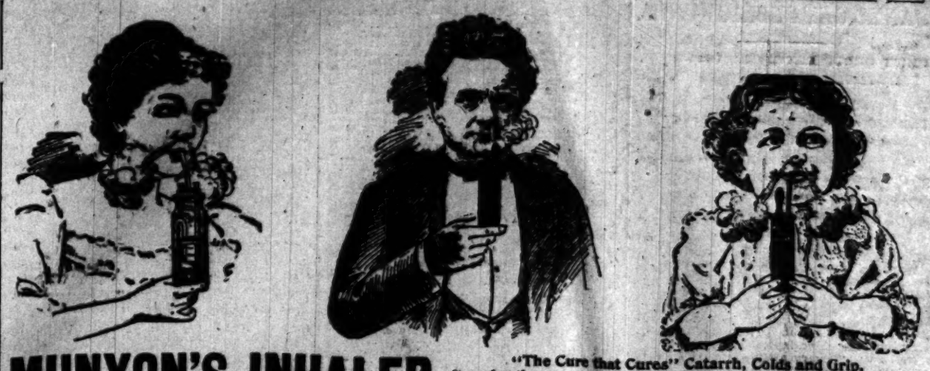
An action for slander has been brought against the German newspaper Deutsch-Asiatische Warte, published in Tsingtau, by the Governor, on behalf of Captain Baron von Lilienceron and the Deputy Civil Governor. This is the first press prosecution instituted in Kiau-Chou, and brings to light the existence of friction between the government and the people of the colony. The above mentioned paper took up the popular side of the conflict and published the complaints of the citizens that they were not sufficiently represented on the Governor's Advisory board.

Tale of Escaped Convict.

At Wurzen a wanderer applied to the police for pecuniary assistance to aid him in reaching his home in Dresden. He was a gardener by profession, and while in St. Petersburg assaulted the Governor. He was deported to Siberia for seven years. He had lost flesh until he was almost a skeleton and his convict number was branded into his skin. He says that after many hardships he and a companion succeeded in escaping to Riga, where he was taken aboard a French ship and carried to France. From there he started on his journey home.

Natal's Rust Proof Pitch.

The natives of Natal lately noticed, in gathering a certain kind of rubber pitch (Eurphorbium), used for medical purposes, that knives used in cutting the plants were impervious to rust. The knives were covered with a thin tenacious coating which protected them against oxidation. The authorities took the matter in hand and found that iron or steel coated with this substance and immersed in sea water for two years showed no signs of rust. It was also discovered that this material protects wood against the ravages of ants, which are one of the worst enemies of civilization in the tropics.



MUNYON'S INHALER

"The Cure that Cures" Catarrh, Colds and Grip.
It reaches the sore spot. It heals the raw places. It destroys the disease germs. Relief is immediate and cure is certain and permanent. No failure now. Price, including 2 bottles medicine, $1.00. Sent by mail to all parts of world on receipt of price.

MUNYON'S ELECTRIC MACHINE.

"The Cure that Cures"

Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Chronic Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Acute Pain. Removes Tumors, reduces Enlarged Glands. It cures Deafness and restores and strengthens the eyesight where the optic nerve has been weakened from any cause. This invention has thoroughly revolutionized the curing of chronic or long-standing diseases, and brought relief to thousands who were thought to be incurable by other means.

At Munyon's office Static Electricity is administered scientifically by his specialists, and adapted to the needs of each case.

Most wonderful results are witnessed here every day in the curing of disease, and everybody is invited to come and witness and test this form of treatment free. There is no shock, no pain, no nerve torture. The static currents are as delightful, restful and invigorating as a mountain breeze on a hot summer day.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless and sleepless nights, pains in the head and dizziness. It stimulates and strengthens the nerves and is a wonderful tonic. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cures stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days. Price, 50 cents each.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price, $1.

Munyon's General Debility Cure cures that worn-out, tired feeling, produces a fresh, healthy color in pale and bloodless people, and tones up the system generally. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Worm Cure is quick and effectual, also an excellent tonic for weak and emaciated children. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Sore Throat Cure effects prompt cure in every form of sore throat. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Croup Cure positively controls all form of croup. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Chills and Fever Cure immediately and permanently cures intermittent fever, chills and fever, dumb ague and all forms of malaria. Price, 25 cents.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, Atwood Building, corner Clark and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

MUNYON'S LIFE CHAMBER.

"The Cure that Cures"

Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Asthma and Consumption in its early or curable stages. The medicine penetrates every air cell and tube through the lungs, soothing, healing and strengthening. It destroys the germs of disease and aids nature to repair the ravages already made.

MUNYON'S OFFICES.

The home of the invalid, is equipped with all the latest appliances needed for curing the sick. The illustrations above given are but examples of the provision Prof. Munyon has made. Every department is equally as well provided and each is presided over by a competent specialist of wide experience.

MUNYON'S DOCTORS FREE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC Professor Munyon has a corps of skillful physicians whose personal services are rendered you free of charge. This office—the Home for the Sick—is visited daily by scores of people whose limited funds do not permit calling a doctor—and by those who have had attention from many doctors and were unable to derive any benefit. That you may become conversant with your ailment, whatever its nature, these skillful physicians are here, ready and willing at any time to tell you exactly what ails you and start you on the road to permanent health. It costs you nothing. Take advantage of the opportunity.

ATWOOD BUILDING, CLARK AND MADISON STREETS.

GROWING IN STRENGTH.

(Continued from eleventh page.)

on a moderate demand and good country advices. California fruits quiet; State evaporated apples, common, 6@6¼c; prime, 6¾@7c; choice, 7¼@8¼c; fancy, 8¼@9c; California dried prunes, 3½@8c per pound, as to size and quality; apricots, royal, 12@15c; Moor Park, 15@18c; peaches, peeled, 20@22c; unpeeled, 7½@10c.

Butter—Receipts, 7,061 packages; strong. Western creamery, 24@26c; June creamery, 22@26½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,719 packages. Firm. Full made, fancy small, 12¾@13c; full made fancy large, 12¾@13c; late made small, 12@12¾c; large late made, 11¾@12c.

Eggs—Receipts, 6,610 packages. Firm. Western ungraded at mark, 15@22c; Western, 24c, loss off.

Metals—In metals the new year opened with the outlook for renewed activity and price improvement quite encouraging. This was particularly true of tin and lead, which ruled firmer on increased demand and favorable advices from outside markets, while that of the other departments were fairly steady and about unchanged. At the close the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants quiet, lake copper unchanged at $16.50, tin quiet and firm at $25.50@25.50; lead steady at $4.70@4.75; spelter quiet at $4.50@4.60. The brokers' price for lead is $4.45 and for copper 16¾@16¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 69½c; track 72c; January, 70⅝c; May, 72¼c; July, 69¾@69¾c. Corn higher; No. 2 cash, 50c; track, 51½c; January, 30c; May, 32c. Oats higher; No. 2 cash, 24c; track 24½@24½c; January, 24c; May, 25¼c; No. 2 white, 25½@26c. Rye easier; 52½c. Flaxseed higher; $1.45. Pork higher; jobbing, $9.75 for old, $11.25 new. Lard higher; prime steam, $5.50; choice, $5.52½. Dressed beef firmer; city dull; $4.35. Flour firm; patents, $3.45@3.55; extra fancy, $3.10@3.15; clear, $2.75@2.90. Dry salt boxed meats, extra shorts, $5.62½; clear ribs, $5.75; clear sides, $5.87½. Bacon, extra shorts, $6.12½; clear ribs, $6.25; clear sides, $6.37½. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 128,000 bu; oats, 73,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 2.—There was a bull feeling in all markets today, with a better tone to foreign reports. Wheat was up ¾c from Saturday. The market did not develop a large trade, but in the absence of selling pressure advanced easily. The market held the advance and closed strong, May at 67¼c and July at 68¾@68¾c. The new year opened with demand for cash wheat good and millers free buyers. Elevators and outside mills were actively in the market. No. 1 Northern, ordinary spot, choice, 67¾c; to arrive, 66c; No. 2, 64@65c; No. 3, 59@64c. Flour—First patents, $3.40@3.50; second patents, $3.20@3.30; first clear, $2.20@2.30. Bran—In bulk, $11.00@11.25.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66¼c; to arrive, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¾c; to arrive, 65¾c; May, 68¼c; July, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 63c; No. 3 spring, 59½c. Oats, 22½@23c. Rye, 46c. Barley, 35@37c. Flax, cash, $1.40¼; to arrive $1.40¼. Corn, 30c. Receipts—Wheat, 90,200 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 83,700 bu.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 2.—Spirits turpentine firm, 50c. Resin firm and unchanged.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs shipped direct to down-town packers not included) for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan 1	14,181	79	22,238	5,547
Tuesday, Jan. 2	3,500	300	20,000	17,000
Totals	17,681	379	42,238	22,547
Same period last week	8,946	82	10,262	17,314
Same period 1899	13,185	632	62,270	26,725
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 1	2,692	..	3,878	.....
Tuesday, Jan. 2	2,000	..	2,000	600
Totals	4,692	..	5,878	600
Same period last week	1,986	..	2,942	115
Same period 1899	2,619	14	7,807	500

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis:

Thus far this week	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
	47,000	70,000	34,000
Same period last week	21,000	25,000	20,000
Same period 1899	25,000	114,000	37,000
Same period 1898	50,000	125,000	49,000
Same period 1897	32,000	65,000	28,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 10,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep, against 17,083 cattle, 21,883 hogs, and 20,072 sheep a week ago, and 10,025 cattle, 49,562 hogs, and 19,700 sheep the corresponding Wednesday a year ago.

Eleven markets received 75,000 hogs, against 39,000 Tuesday of last week, 94,000 a year ago, and 104,000 two years ago.

Average prices for horses at the Chicago Stock-Yards last year were as follows: Carriage and washers, $208.00; drivers, $136.00; drafters, $152.00; general purpose, $100.00; passers and trammers or streeters, $115.00; Southern chunks, $50.00; and Indian and Western horses, $25.00.

Western cattle sold today averaging 86 lbs, sold at $5.00, the highest Western yearlings since last spring.

A dozen lodds of hogs sold at $4.60, the highest since the middle of last October, within 40c of the top during 1899, 75c higher than the corresponding day last year, and 60c above the top during the first six months of 1899. While it is natural to expect some reaction from the recent high point, most dealers are of the opinion that hogs will go to $5.00 in the near future. The "crop" of fat hogs in the country seems to be limited.

Droves of packing hogs, averaging 185@194 lbs, cost $4.49; 218@228 lbs, $4.60@4.62; and 156 lbs, $4.40. Armour bought 5,000; Anglo-American, 1,700; Boyd & Lunham, 900; Chicago, 900; Continental, 1,100; Hammond, 900; International, 1,700; Lipton, 900; Morris, 1,600; and Swift, 3,500. Viles & Robbins had in 40 cars.

In 1900 Kansas City received 114,479 carloads of live stock, or 4,947 less than in 1899, and 182,927 less than were received at the Chicago Stock-Yards.

Cattle—All desirable corn-fed native steers and Texas cattle ruled steady and native butcher and canning stock sold at former prices, while half-fat and common light native steers sold at 10@15c decline. Veal calves advanced 25c, selling at $6.25@7.50. Two loads of 1,387-lb native steers sold at $6.25, with choice to fancy cornfed at $5.60@6.25, with plain 1,221@1,388-lb steers at $4.75@4.90. Corn-fed Westerns sold at $4.75@5.30. Straight Texas steers, averaging 733@1,060 lbs, sold at $4.25@4.65, with fancy Texas-Indian heifers at $4.30. Native cows sold largely at $2.85@3.70; bulls at $2.75@4.15; bulls, $2.75@4.90; stags, $3.75@4.75; and feeding cattle, $3.15@4.60.

Hogs—Prices advanced 5@10c, most of the "droves" costing 10@15c more than last Saturday. The market opened strong and closed weak, but with a good clearance. Armour was a free buyer again from the start. It was a "four-fifty" market, most of the droves standing at $4.45@4.51. A dozen loads sold at $4.60, including one lot of 376, averaging 220 lbs. Few sales were made below $4.45, excepting 706@135 lbs, which sold largely at $4.15@4.35. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$4.45 @4.55
Selected butchers' 220@270 lbs	4.50 @4.60
Selected bacon, 150@190 lbs	4.40 @4.52½
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	4.37½@4.60
Heavy shipping, 260@350 lbs	4.50 @4.60
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	4.40 @4.50
Rough heavy grades	4.25 @4.35
Poor to choice pigs	3.90 @4.30

Sheep—Trade was active and prices ruled strong to 10c higher. Lambs sold at $4.50@6.00; bulk at $5.75@6.00; native sheep, $3.00@4.85; bulk at $4.25@4.60; Western sheep, $4.00@4.85; bulk at $4.50@4.60, and Western sheep, $4.60@4.85; bulk at $4.50@4.75. Western ewes, averaging 105@111 lbs, sold at $4.60@4.75, and mixed Western sheep, averaging 85 lbs, at $3.40. Fancy lambs quotable at $6.10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Beeves—Receipts, 345; little doing; feeling steady. Cables firm; refrigerator beef, 9½@10½c per lb. No shipments today; tomorrow, 984 crs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 460; firm for all sorts; all sold; veals, $5.00@8.00; little calves, $4.50; barnyard calves, $3.50@4.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,110; 20 cars on sale. Sheep a shade higher; lambs firm to 15c higher; 9 cars in late were held over tomorrow's market. Poor to good sheep, $3.50@4.25; a few selected wethers, $5.12½; lambs, $3.75@6.40; Canada lambs, $6.35. Hogs—Receipts, 3,935; three cars on sale. Steady at $4.80@4.90.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady; native beef steers, $4.25@5.90; Western steers, $4.00@4.75; Texas steers, $3.70@4.90; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.50; canners, $2.25@3.10; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; calves, $3.50@6.75; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@4.30. Hogs—Receipts, 2,800. Market 10@12½c higher; heavy, $4.25@4.35; mixed, $4.30@4.32½; light, $4.32½@4.37½; pigs, $4.00@4.30; bulk of sales, $4.30@4.35. Sheep—Receipts, 1,900. Market active; shade higher; native muttons, $4.30@4.65; Western muttons, $4.00@4.50; stock sheep, $3.75@4.25; lambs, $4.50@5.40.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 1,491. Market steady to weak; native beef steers, $4.45@5.50; Western beef steers, $4.00@5.25; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.60; canners, $1.75@2.90; veal calves, $3.00@7.00; bulls and stags, $2.85@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.35. Hogs—Receipts, 4,822. Market 5@10c higher. Lights, $4.35@4.45; medium and heavy, $4.37½@4.50; pigs, $3.65@3.85; bulk, $4.40@4.45.

"They Said It Was Fatal."

An instance of the way doctors may be mistaken is shown in the experience narrated by Dr. Joseph Fike, of Lost Springs, Marion Co., Kan. "Ten years ago" he says "there was an emigration from Rusland to this country, and there was a lady in the company who was badly affected with that dreadful disease scrofula. Her mouth and throat were in an awful condition, and there were lumps on the outside below the jaws the size of a hen's egg. Other doctors had been called and they said it was a fatal case.

"I was called and made my diagnosis; I felt confident that none of my remedies would do her any permanent good. It came to my mind that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was recommended for it, so I went to the drug store and bought one bottle and gave it to her to use as directed. Five bottles cured her and she is well today. She is married now and has three healthy children.

"If this is a credit to your medicine" adds Dr. Fike in a communication to Dr. Pierce "you can use it. I am using a good many of your medicines in my practice."

In his own profession Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., is honored as among the foremost of living specialists in diseases of the blood and nervous system. If your health is poor write to him in perfect confidence for good advice. It will be sent you in a plain sealed envelope, without charge.

For the most obstinate forms of constipation, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Their action is prompt yet comfortable; their effect is permanent. Insist that the druggist does not give you something else.

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Cheer Strength Comfort

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The Original WORCESTERSHIRE

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John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York

"I find them the best preparation for colds, coughs and asthma."—MRS. E. A. WARNER, Temperance Lecturer.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches

OF BOSTON

Sold in boxes only—Avoid imitations.

Kodaks SWEET, WALLACH & CO.

33⅓% Discount.

84 Wabash Ave Opposite Field's

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR WAR NEWS

BANKS GET PUBLIC FUNDS

FIRST GROUP RECEIVING INTERNAL REVENUE DEPOSITS NAMED.

United States Treasurer Roberts Gives List of Additional Financial Institutions Granted Right to Handle Collections — National City, New York, Used as Distributing Agent by Government—Second Selections May Be Given Their Shares Jan. 10.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, announces that the distribution of the internal revenue collections is going on according to the original plan and probably will be completed to the first group of additional depository banks in eight days.

He says: "Every application for a share of these deposits has been accepted and no restriction has been set on the amount of bonds placed as security by any applicant. When the depository bank was already the recipient of internal revenue collections it has been permitted to retain the deposits up to the amount of its pledged bonds. In cases where the rate of exchange rendered transfers to New York a burden the funds have been assigned to banks in the same city or in neighboring localities. With these exceptions the internal revenue collections have been concentrated in the National City Bank, New York, for convenience of distribution.

"Every day these collections have been distributed in installments of $50,000 to the several depository banks in the ratio of their bonds to the total amount pledged. By this process the smaller banks first received their quota and funds remained in the National City Bank only as the distribution went forward.

"The second group of depository banks is now taking form and will be treated in all respects in the same way and will begin to receive moneys soon after Jan. 10."

The first group, completed, is as follows, with names and locations of the banks, and the amount of bonds pledged by each:

City National Bank, Selma, Ala.	$ 50,000
Bridgeport National, Bridgeport, Conn.	50,000
Citizens' National, Hartford, Conn.	50,000
Capital National, Indianapolis	60,000
First National, Madison, Ind.	50,000
Second National, Evansville, Ind.	50,000
First National, Chicago	800,000
Metropolitan National, Chicago	50,000
Union National, Chicago	200,000
National Bank of Commerce, Wichita, Kas.	50,000
Fayette National, Lexington, Ky.	50,000
New Orleans National, New Orleans, La.	100,000
National Shawmut, Boston	900,000
National Hide and Leather, Boston	70,000
Merchants' National, New Bedford	100,000
First National, West Newton, Mass.	100,000
Detroit National, Detroit	100,000
Fourth National, Grand Rapids	100,000
First National, Minneapolis	100,000
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis	410,000
Merchants' Laclede National, St. Louis	100,000
Third National, St. Louis	106,000
Continental National, St. Louis	750,000
Mechanics' National, Baltimore	45,000
National Exchange, Baltimore	50,000
Merchants' National, Baltimore	150,000
First National, Boston, Mass.	50,000
City National, Buffalo	300,000
Nassau National, Brooklyn	50,000
National Park, New York	4,000,000
Hanover National, New York	1,910,500
American Exchange National, New York	1,000,000
Chase National, New York	1,000,000
Astor National, New York	200,000
National Bank of Commerce, New York	2,000,000
Lincoln National, New York	250,000
First National, New York	1,500,000
Seaboard National, New York	200,000
National Bank of Norwich, Norwich, N. Y.	100,000
Flour City National, Rochester, N. Y.	50,000
Atlantic National, Washington, D. C.	50,500
People's National, Barnesville, O.	100,000
First National, Barnesville, O.	100,000
Ohio Valley National, Cincinnati, O.	200,000
Third National, Cincinnati, O.	175,000
Northern National, Toledo	50,000
Citizens' National, Zanesville, O.	50,000
Valley National, Chambersburg, Pa.	50,000
First National, Canton, Pa.	50,000
National Bank of Chester Valley, Coatesville, Pa.	25,000
Delaware County National, Chester, Pa.	100,000
Harrisburg National, Harrisburg, Pa.	100,000
Lebanon National, Lebanon, Pa.	50,000
First National, McKeesport, Pa.	50,000
Second National, Pittsburg, Pa.	200,000
First National, Pittsburg, Pa.	15,000
National Exchange, Providence, R. I.	80,000
Norfolk, Norfolk, Va.	100,000
National Bank of Virginia, Richmond	14,000
Planters' National, Richmond	100,000
National Bank of Commerce, Tacoma, Wash.	50,000
Rock County National, Janesville, Wis.	50,000
First National, Sistersville, W. Va.	50,000
National Exchange, Wheeling, W. Va.	100,000
Continental National, New York	50,000
Western National, New York	800,000
Bank of Commerce, National Association, Cleveland, O.	100,000
Total	$17,846,000

To Install the Rev. F. C. Priest.

The installation of the Rev. Frederick C. Priest as pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Warren avenue and Roby street, will take place this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The order of service follows: Invocation, the Rev. James Gorton; scripture lesson, the Rev. T. D. Wallace; prayer of installation, the Rev. M. D. Shutter; charge to the pastor, the Rev. John S. Cantwell; welcome from the church, Samuel Kerr; welcome to the city, the Rev. W. W. Thomas; address to the pastor, the Rev. Rodney F. Johonnot.

Chicago Live Stock Inspection.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The report of the cattle inspection for the week ending Dec. 30 from Stockyards, Chicago, is as follows: Inspected in yards, 131; passed to feed, 89; held for post mortem, 42; passed on post mortem, 38; condemned, 4. Cause of food unfit tanked: case of tuberculosis discovered on post mortem, 1; cases of cancer, 2.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER

GOOD	USABLE	GOOD	GOOD
LAKE VIEW.	CHICAGO AVE.	14th ST.	HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York, close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 1:30 and 12 p. m. Special for Germany.

Note—Owing to the S. S. Germanic having been postponed to sail the 6th inst. instead of the S. S. Umbria there will be the usual dispatch of European mails from Chicago on Thursday.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:30 a. m., 1:30 and 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, via New York, final close 12 p. m. today.

For Bermuda and Nassau, N. P., final close at 12 p. m. today.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, Cal., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Jan. 11, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, Cal., daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Jan. 7, 2 a. m.

For Australia, New Zealand, and Samoa via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Jan. 21, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago in no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Walter Lasco, Stasi Wroclawska	21—19
William Ruska, Anna Kipper	24—20
Frederick Hirsch, Katharine Schneider	36—38
Michael Chessen, Fannie Kholvaski	22—22
William Strand, Louise Gerdes	21—20
Charles E. Curtis, Avalone B. Hunt	25—26
Emil Janke, Ernestina Jande	41—37
Ulisemplio Casanas, Angelica Almarca	25—20
Arthur Roberts, Helena Schmidt	27—20
Israel Perlman, Macie Isaacson	22—19
Harvey McCabe, Mary A. Bolan	25—24
George Jereslies, Aleksandra Bonawicz	24—24
William Isetts, Maggie Wesbroch	21—18
Frank Tyrenek, Birdie Wargowski	21—18
Fred Kadow, Clara Miller	27—20
John O'Brien, Margaret O'Neil	27—20
James L. Wedge, Leeta Pomeroy	25—19
John A. Allen, Estella B. Gardner	30—29
Walter E. Niemann, Selma Meyer	23—20
Charles H. Ritscher, Brooklyn, N. Y., Anna Friedrich	27—23
Norman V. Leslie, Agnes De Lavont	23—19
Henry Shippers, Susan Smith	23—23
Frank J. O'Brien, Anna M. Smith	27—24
George W. Neff, Galesburg, Ill., Nellie Morrison, Bradley, Mich.	35—28
George Launer, Myrtle E. Smith	21—21
Ernest T. Johnson, Racine, Wis., Martha Ahgren	28—20
Jacob Iseldir, Mary Grab	23—19
Charles H. Pommrening, Elise Schulz	21—20
Albert E. Roseudahl, Lydia Johnson	23—23
Robert H. Reid, Ida M. Brisbin	26—20
John Marik, Barbara Sefcik	28—22
Marion Ogoodby, New York; Nora A. Solberg	24—26
James A. Ryan, Pearl E. Randy	31—28
Robert Ward, Lucetta Matthews	31—28
Charles L. Stoeber, Cleveland, O.; Ella Louise Trost, St. Louis, Mo.	30—30
Frank Noakes, Katie Hansen	43—34
Bernhardt Schultheise, Nellie E. Sloan	32—32
Frank Heimanowska, Josie Kemanowska	21—21
Robert Shapiro, Jennie Ziv	24—20
Solomon Weinstein, Fannie Miller	30—28
Emil Egge, Minnie Goldberger	24—20
John Ignowski, Katie Knoch	27—26
Frank Kotowsky, Clara Ouputis	27—26
Francis McGuire, Maude Dillon	27—25
Antonio C. Van Winden, Clara Nelson	27—25
James Clarke, Mary Jansen	42—40

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1900:

Ogden-av., 84 e. of Spaulding, n w f, 100x x125. Same property. Dec. 28, 1899 [William Morris et al. to] Lawrence William

Carroll-av., 175 w of Lincoln-av, n f, 25x 123. June 8, 1898 [Lillian M. Stewart to Riella M. Christley]	$11,000
67th-st., w cor Loomis, s 57x125. Dec. 6, 1899 [N. Buck to W. Dwight]	2 000
Same property. Dec. 28, 1899 [C. W. White to C. Thrig]	1,000
Bishop-st., 148 n of 67th, e f, 25x124. Dec. 27 [Bankers' & M. B. & L. association to M. J. Miller]	3,200
Loomis-st., 50 n of 58th, w f, 50x124 and other property. Dec. 23 [R. C. Givins to George L. Steel]	4,000
29th-pl., 37 w of Princeton-av., s f, 25x124. Dec. 28 [C. Ziska to J. Bromec]	2,500
Pratt-pl, 291 w of Hoyne-av, n f, 25x135½. Dec. 1 [A. Jenkins to M. E. Hooker]	1,695
Francisco-av., 143 n of Addison-st., e f, 37½ x125. Dec. 29 [J. Grede et al., by M. in C. to P. Meyer]	1,200
Lawndale-av., 23 s w of Potomac, n w f, 25x 153. Dec. 18 [O. Foss et al., by M. in C., to W. F. Wegener]	1,000
Cortez-st., 100 w of Ballou, n f, 50x120. Dec. 23 [F. J. Maloney to T. H. Cannon]	1,000
Same property. Dec. 23 [T. H. Cannon to Ellen J. Maloney]	1,000
Halsted-st., 52 s of 35th-pl., e f, 26x180. Dec. 27 [C. Meinart to J. Reents]	1,500
Hamlin-av., 27.4 of 26th-st., w f, 27½x124. May 1, 1897 [J. Burns to J. R. Preston]	1,000
Menomonee-st., 150 e of Sedgwick, n f, 25x 104. Dec. 28, by consummance of 31,000 [Hans Schuler to C. Mueller]	1,600
Augusta-st., 200 e of Rockwell, n f, 25x124. Dec. 2, 1899 [C. Kosar et al. by M. in C., to N. Lorg]	1,125

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

98th-st. and Calumet River, having an east frontage on Calumet River, 770 with a south frontage of 630, a frontage on right of way of P., F. W. & C. Ry., 705, being a triangular piece. Aug. 7, 1860 [Edward A. and Charles B. Shedd to William H. and Eugene L. Merritt] 80,000

N. Clark-st., 156 s of Lawrence-av., e f, 100 x125. Jan. 2, revenue $8 [Jens J. Meldahl to John C. Woodward] 1

Same property. Jan. 2, revenue $8 [John C. Woodward to Clara A. Meldahl] 1

Wrightwood-av., 22 e of Monticello, s f, 54x125, May 17 [L. S. Heafield to E. Johnson] 1,300

St. Philips-av., 252 s of 29th-st, w f, 25x124, undivided ½ interest. Nov. 22 [A. Klein to Louisa Klein] 1,000

73d-pl, 66 s of Railroad-av., e f, 66 2-3x 75, incumbrance of $2,000. Dec. 7 [Paul F. Michaels to Minnie Witman] 7,500

Archer-av., 55 e of Rockwell-st., s f, 24x 128. Nov. 18 [Cicero Building and Loan association to A. G. Ullrich] 1,400

Lowe-av., 350 s of 80th-st., e f, 25x126. Jan. 1 [C. A. Gardner to J. E. Mobley]

71st-st., 148 e of Madison-av., n f, 25x125. Nov. 15 [Emma A. Stoneback to Josephine Burch] 2,000

Greenwood-av., 98 n of 60th-st., e f, 50x125, revenue stamps, $5. Nov. 30 [Frank C. Decker to Peter Peterson, Edith J. Lundgren et al.] 1

Ellis-av., n w cor 50th-st., e f, 70x150 1-3. Dec. 28 [Henry M. Ralston to William P. Dorr] 22,000

W. 21st-st., 336 e of Leavitt, s f, 24x 124 9-10. Dec. 29 [Johann Haack to John C. Jaeckel] 2,000

Same property; revenue stamps, $2. Dec. 29 [John C. Jaeckel to Marie Haack]

S. 40th-av., and 6 of 44th-st., 25x125. Dec. 19 [Frank Sup to Joseph F. Sup]

Lake-st., 237 e of Leavitt, s f, 25x124, revenue stamps, $1. Dec. 27 [A. C. Oswald to H. H. Kennedy] 1

Same property. Dec. 27 [H. S. Kennedy to H. Stock] 500

Congress-st., 275 e of S. 42d-av., s f, 25x124. Dec. 30 [Christian Melville to August A. Halverson] 2,500

17th-st., n w cor. Colfax-av., n f, 50x122. Dec. 20 [C. J. Gunnarson to Charles S. Barton] 3,000

Same property, revenue stamps, 50 cents. Dec. 28 [C. T. Holmberg to Hulda R. Gunnarson] 1

Hamburg-st., 118 w of Robey, n f, 46x100, revenue stamps, $3.50. Dec. 29 [Rudolf Brand to Paul Schulte] 1

Western-av., 33 n cor Pleasant-st., w f, 24x100, revenue stamps, $7. Dec. 29 [Emma Schulte to Rudolf Brand] 1

Windsor-av., 200 e of Fremont n f, 40x 65½, revenue stamps, $2.50. Jan. 2 [Jens J. Meldahl to John C. Woodward] 1

Same property, revenue stamps, $2.50. Jan. 2 [John C. Woodward to Clara A. Meldahl] 1

Morgan-st., 25 n of 19th, e f, 24x100. Dec. 30 [Frederick Sheef to John Klaus] 2,900

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

Frank Staub, factory brick store and dwelling, 600 32d-st. $ 1,500

Charles Kulha, 1-story frame, 1311 W. 40th-av. 1,200

J. Y. Beyer, two 2-story brick flats, 954-8 S. Homan-av. 5,600

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the following incorporations:

The Saline County Telephone company, Galatia; capital, $10,000; to operate telephone lines; incorporators, Charles Le Temp, George H. Mitchell and T. E. Webber.

James W. Sheridan & Co., Chicago; capital, $50,000; manufacturing and jobbing in cigars and tobacco; incorporators, James W. Sheridan, John Maynard Harlan, and Marion H. McKinney.

The Illinois Button Machine company, East St. Louis; capital, $40,000; mercantile; incorporators, John F. Becker, Henry Marquardt, and Fred M. Meyer.

The Rootsyme Bottling company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; manufacturing soda water and soft drinks; incorporators, Israel Feldman, Isaac Cobin, and Same Fox.

The International Suit and Skirt company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; manufacturing skirts and suits; incorporators, John R. Caverly, William L. Gahan, and M. J. Sullivan.

The Hampton Heating and Manufacturing company, Chicago; capital, $15,000; pulverizing minerals and manufacturing products of same; incorporators, L. B. Hampton, William S. Bell, and Edward Knorr.

Draugyste Saldziaiusios Szirdies Vlespaties Jezaus Pirgulinti Leiutuviszkas Paraptos Szv Jrugie, Chicago; capital, $5,000; for profit; benevolent; incorporators, Jan Smolenski, Julian Dychovicz, and Stanislaw Markiniewicz.

The Lakeside Club; not for profit; physical culture and social enjoyment; incorporators, F. N. Meyer, C. B. Walser, and Arthur Newell.

The East St. Louis Realty association, East St. Louis; not for profit; advancement of business interests; incorporators, D. F. Beatty, A. W. Becker, and C. Hoffman.

Foreign corporations were licensed as follows:

The Patterson-Sargent company, Cleveland, O.; capital, $250,000; capital in Illinois, $5,000.

The Novelty Clothing company, Cincinnati, O.; capital, $10,000; capital in Illinois, $2,000.

The Pullman Palace Car company, Chicago, has changed its name to Pullman's Palace Car company, increased the number of directors from seven to eleven, and the capital stock from $54,000,000 to $74,000,000.

The Murrin Coal and Iron company, Bellaire, has increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $75,000.

The Working Boys' Home, Chicago, has changed its name to the Mission of Our Lady of Mercy.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Accountants.

FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert, 84 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2027.
G. L. Marchand & Co., 516, 112 S. Clark. Tel. M. 1985.

Acetylene Gas (Acetogen).

F. CORTEZ WILSON & CO., 237 Lake-st.

Assayers and Refiners.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

Birds and Taxidermy.

KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Broomcorn and Mfr.'s Supplies.

GROSS, J. P. & CO., 249-51 Kinzie-st.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.

LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.

Candies.

GUNTHER, C. F. Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Cleaners and Dyrs.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049. Oak. 839.
SCHWARZ, C. F. Ladies' and Gents' Garments; 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 506 W. Mad.

Cut Flowers and Palms.

A. LANGE, Florist, 51 Monroe-st. Tel. Main 2006.

Detective Agencies.

Farley's Detective Service, 524, 260 Dearborn-st.
Metropolitan—Ross & Pitzpatrick, 87 Washington.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle.

Fire Insurance.

MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 La Salle. Tel. M. 2582.

Furnaces and Steam Heating.

BARKER & JACKSON FURNACES; the best in use; steam and hot water heating; large stock second-hand furnaces very low; steel and gas ranges; cleaning and repairing. 1818 Wabash-av.

Florist.

JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. MONroe and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2358.

Gas and Electrical Fixtures.

E. BAGGOT & CO., 169-171 East Adams-st.

Hot Air Pumps.

FOR FLATS, RESIDENCES, & STOCK FARMS. Rider-Ericsson Eng. Co., 86 Lake. Catlg. T. I.

Loan Offices.

ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance. Visit U. S. New Loan Office, 110 Monroe, next Columbia Theater. This week diamonds 50c $.

Opticians.

REEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
$1 BUYS BEST SPECK. F. Morgan, 93 Madison.

Opium, Morphine, and Cocaine Cure.

Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

Patent Lawyers.

LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

Photography.

J. B. WILSON, leading photographer. Studio 389 State; pictures copied, enlarged; open Sundays.

Physicians.

DR. CARROLL, SPECIALIST, DISEASES OF men only. Inter Ocean Bldg., 150 Dearborn-st.

Pianos.

J. A. BRYANT, 144 WABASH-AV.

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F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. H. 1957.

Printers and Binders.

RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.

Razors and Barbers' Supplies.

STRUTZ & CLOTTU CO., 83 5th-av. Razors ground

Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils.

C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog

Safes.

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 52 WABASH-AV.

Signs and Letterers.

GROUT, FRANK R., 173 Madison. Tel. 5337 M.

Trunks, Satchels, Etc.

Haskell Bros., cor. Wabash-av. & Washington-st.

Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.

DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

Uniforms, Military, Society Goods.

FOSTER, G. P., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS; ALBUMS, SUPplies; price list free. F. J. KOLLMYER, 78 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 24, as cashier, bookkeeper, or general office man; 4 years in present position as asst. bank cashier; references, bond, etc., furnished. Address V 568, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19 years of age; has experience in office work, but will take anything in line of advancement. Address V 586, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ESTIMATOR AND bookkeeper to a street improvement company or mason contractor; 20 years' experience. Address V 550, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—D.-E. BOOKKEEPER, credit man, collector, and salesman; 17 years' experience; first-class references; can give bond. Address V 560, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 21; three years' experience in office work; fair penman; operates typewriter; moderate salary; references. Address K 968, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO POST, BALANCE, and make statements of condition evenings and Sunday by experienced bookkeeper and financial manager. Address T 631, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN; EXPERienced shipping and billing clerk. V 707, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED CIgar clerk; references. Address V 627, Tribune.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — TRAVELING SALESman, familiar with hardware, furniture, stoves, undertaking, will handle side line on commission; travel through Texas and west to Calif. Address T 616, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS traveling salesman; salary no object; investigate. Address V 604, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TO SELL GOODS TO retail stores on commission. Address T 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED salesman for wholesale dry goods or cloaks, city or road. Address W 611 Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BOY, 19; 2 YEARS' EXperience in office work and collecting; references. Address V 563, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — JOB PRINTER; GOOD all-around man; rapid and up-to-date; city or country. Address T 211, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MACHINIST, LATHE, vise, anywhere. Address V 468, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man, in dining-room, or general housework; thorough worker, and best references. Address V 613, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEMAN, THOROughly understands his business; first-class reference. Address V 713, Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, EXperienced, reliable, willing, obliging; highly recommended; 5 years last place. R., care MR. LOCKHART, 5333 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY Englishman; willing to make himself generally useful. Address V 545, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; reasonable salary. Address V 616, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, SINgle; first-class city ref. V 606, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman; careful driver; refs. V 633, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—APPOINTED TO REVenue service in South by secretary of treasury; resident of Chicago; am familiar with jurisprudence. A good correspondent; good local after credits or collections; will start opening for live, well-established business house for an all-around good man. V 557, TRIBUNE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN-American of 20 years, as janitor in steam heated building, or take care of heating plant; can do all kinds of repairing; reference. Address V 650, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PHARMACEUTIcal laboratory; 6 years' experience in manufacture of elixirs, sirups, tinctures, fluid extracts, and special work; 4 years in last place; A1 references. Address 376, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, DANish, wishes position in American family for learning the American language; will go for small wages. M. ELLSCU, 3720 Armour-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; willing, hardworker. NIEMEYER, 239 West 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS JANITOR, HUSEman, fireman, on steam, hot water, and dry heat furnaces. Address E S 440, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SINGLE MAN, janitor, or steam flat; A1 references. Address B., 6324 Madison-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN HAVing had experience in books and stationery. Address V 562, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JANITOR OR FIREman; thoroughly competent; city references. Address V 554, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HONEST YOUNG Swedish man, to work in private place; have experience. Address V 605, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; ANY kind of work. Address V 709, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIREMAN OR JANItor; single; handy with tools. V 634, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE WOMAN bookkeeper, d. e., 6 years' experience, seeks position with adv. or pub. house; $15; can handle correspondence, look after collections; had 5 years' service in Postoffice; references, her employers. Address V 613, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY D. E. BOOKkeeper, first-class; nine years' experience; capable of taking entire charge; best credentials. Address V 608, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPING OR general office work; some knowledge of stenography; references. A 342, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, TYPEwriter, office assistant; two years' experience; city references. Address T 211, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND reliable colored woman for general housework; cooks well; laundress; city references. Address 3115 Dearborn-st., top flat.

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SITUATION WANTED — AS SECOND GIRL IN private family or boarding-house; references. Address V 615, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL for general housework. 402 W. 42d-pl., near Princeton-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SWEDISH GIRL to do chamber work; good recommendation. Call or address GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 524 W. 42d-pl.

SITUATION WANTED — SECOND WORK. 280 E. 39th-st., Flat F.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL IN a small family. 320 E. 40th-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING AND IRONing by day. 6249 Greenwood-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS cook, colored woman. 3240 State.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK AND laundress. 2717 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT WOMAN cook and laundress; good refs. 404 Bowen-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY DAY OR WEEK. Inquire at 148 42d-pl., rear.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT colored woman as housekeeper or maid; is willing to travel; no incumbrance. Call or address S. L., 247 E. 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN, AS housekeeper or general housework; good cook and manager; refs. Address V 574, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, BY American lady; references. MRS. A. STEVENS, 917 Clybourn-av.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; two years' experience; rapid and accurate; good penman; best references; $10. V 543, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher, good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address V 617, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, COPYing mems., etc., 2c page. V 706, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPANION, ACCOMplished young lady of position, graduate in French, accustomed to travel, accompanying family or party to Paris exposition. E V 856, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION BY refined, educated girl; references V 609, Tribune.

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Big bargain on Calumet River.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA AND NORTH Pacific coast; choice of two routes. Phillips-Judson Co., by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping-car excursions, enable passengers for California and Pacific coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible, at the least expense; leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R., over "The Southern Route," by way of St. Louis, Kansas City, Ft. Worth, and El Paso; and also over "The Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande; rates since 1893 $40.00; will give a bargain to right party; no fakers need inquire. HENRY FEIL, 1942 Archer-av.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR lease on long time, 180,000 sq. feet, cor. 22d and Jefferson-sts. Will lease or sell in amounts to suit. Money furnished to improve if desired. Union Trust Co. Bank, 119 Dearborn-st.

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Hours—9 a. m., 8 p. m., daily and Sunday.
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Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree made and entered on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, by the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, in a certain cause entitled Kimbark et al. vs. Iroquois Furnace Company et al., Gen. No. 200,142, sealed bids will be received by Walter B. Mitchell, receiver of said court, at any time prior to Tuesday, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the property, machinery, tools, patterns, merchandise, assets, and good will [free from all indebtedness, and as a going concern] of the wagon skein business heretofore carried on in the name of Walter B. Mitchell, agent, at Grand Crossing, Illinois, and now carried on by him as receiver, operating therefrom moneys in hand, book accounts, and bills receivable owing to Walter B. Mitchell, as agent, or as receiver, as they exist at the time of sale. An inventory of property hereby offered for sale may be found at the office of G. Fred Rush, Master in Chancery, Suite 1116, No. 100 Washington street, Chicago; also at the office of this receiver, at No. 80 Michigan avenue, Chicago; also at the said wagon skein works at Grand Crossing, where the property itself may be seen.
Bidders take notice that the amount of merchandise on hand is subject to change, rendered necessary by the receiver's conduct of the business as a going concern, pending the acceptance of bids. Memoranda of such changes will be attached to each inventory aforesaid once each week.
Each bid must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Bid for Plant," and with a certified check, to the order of this receiver, for ten (10) per cent of the amount bid, as a guaranty of the performance of said bid if accepted. Upon the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, at the opening of court in the forenoon, all bids received will be brought before Judge Stein of said court, at his courtroom, and be opened; and then and there the court may receive additional bids offered; and said property shall not be sold until said court shall order the acceptance of a bid or bids therefor.
WALTER B. MITCHELL, Receiver.
Office, 80 Michigan avenue, Chicago.
Approved:
G. FRED RUSH, Master in Chancery.

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BROSSEAU & CO.
Chicago, Jan. 2, 1900.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, 1,600 feet first-class manufacturing property on Taylor, Campbell, Harvard, Fillmore, and railroads; switches now in; FREE SWITCHING to ALL RAILROADS; local freight depots of Santa Fe, Pan Handle, C. & N. W., divide to suit; land money to build; also other R. R. and dock property. Phone Main 1400.
JAS. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — RESIDENCES EXCLUSIVELY— To buy or sell see ERNEST E. JEWETT, 416 Reaper Block. Tel. Main 36.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—INCOME PROPERTY—
KENWOOD APARTMENT BLDG.
Price $45,000. Mortg. $17,500, 5 per cent.
Leased for $4,800 yr.
Every apartment leased to tenants of the highest financial standing for 1½ and 2 yrs. One of the finest high class bldgs. in the city. Owner will take $5,000 to $10,000 cash and well located vacant or a modern residence in exchange.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN honest bargain in a South Side corner, look this up: 45x160 feet, s. e. cor. 57th and Prairie-av. Owner needs money, and will sacrifice at a loss of $50 per foot for quick sale; no trade, but small cash and assume bal. at 5 per cent. Address the owner. Address V 311, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HYDE PARK JACKSON-AV. COR. 56TH.
140 FEET.
Cheap for cash, or exchange equity for clear vacant or improved brick or frame.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-AV., BET. 54TH and 55th-sts., 26x196, vacant; very cheap, $180.
MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—2-FLAT BUILDING, 6 AND 7 rooms, steam heat, all modern; equity $3,500. 6352 Greenwood-av.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., W. F., 290 FT. north of 55th-st., 40x110, vacant; very cheap; $90. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MAY AND 57TH-STS., 2-STORY flat building, pressed brick front. Owner, 5701 Carpenter-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CHEAP, 3144 Indiana-av., 12 rooms; $4,500.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COR. FULTON near Desplaines-st., 110x66x50 ft., having 3 fronts; want cheaper property; no agents.
LANGOWSKY, 534 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WEST SIDE 3-flat building, clear, good condition; deep lot; all rented. Address V 635, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—50 FT. ALLEY COR. GRACELAND AND PERRY; terms to suit.
HABERER & DELFOSSE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FRAME RESIdence on a choice corner in Normal Park. Apply to JOHN C. FETZER, 7 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME, BLUE Island, $1,200. Address V 552, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL.
Those who call at our office today will receive free a copy of our beautiful Art Book with views on the Gulf of Mexico, near La Porte, the future greatest Southern seaport.
American Land Company,
188 Madison-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—STICKNEY ACRES—$600.
Belmont-av. acres; some cash, bal. 10 years.
Washington Park cor.; little cash, bal. 2 years.
Big bargain on Calumet River.

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BROSSEAU & CO.
Chicago, Jan. 2, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

IF YOU ARE A SALARIED EMPLOYE, HOLDing a permanent position we will loan you $25 upward to $500 on your own name, without mortgage, indorser, or security of any kind, at about one-half the rate usually charged.
ILLINOIS CREDIT CO.,
143 La Salle-st., Suite 409.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE IN ALL amounts; strictly confidential; no delay, and at BETTER RATES and TERMS than others. NO RED TAPE. Money can be had on day of application. Formerly at 410 Atwood Bldg., now SUITE 309, 134 MONROE-ST., COR. CLARK-ST.

PLEASE
TAKE
NOTICE.
I loan on everything that all the other big ads. do. I make no promises, but will treat you better than they ever knew. Remember your papers free if you present these few lines to me. S. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st. Room 2, Otis Block.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE—
EMALL OR LARGE AMOUNTS, WITHOUT SECURITY, PUBLICITY OR INQUIRIES. LOWEST RATES. EASY PAYMENTS.
U. S. INVESTMENT CO., 1204 UNITY BLDG.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, loaned upon, 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted 6% deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 815. Established 1879.

WE ARE LOANING MONEY TO HONEST salaried people without security; reasonable rates; everything entirely confidential. American Credit Co., Suite 502, 84 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED
Salaried people without security; everything absol

CITY IS PARTY TO SUIT.

TULEY ADMITS IT TO DRAINAGE BOARD'S TAX MANDAMUS CASE.

Municipality, School, and Library Boards Will Apply for Writs at Once—Consolidation of Issues Will Be Sought for Purpose of Speedy Supreme Court Decision—Letting Go Employes—Walter A. Lants Succeeds Commissioner Davis.

Judge Tuley yesterday allowed the city to become a party, after a left-handed fashion, to the mandamus suit brought by the Drainage board to test the correctness of the County Clerk's manner of spreading the tax levy. He refused the application of Assistant Corporation Counsel Fyffe to have the city made a defendant in the suit, as Attorney Gilbert for the Drainage board objected, but said Mr. Fyffe could appear in the position of amicus curiæ if he desired. To this Mr. Gilbert also objected, but the Judge remarked a court could ask what assistance it wished, and he desired the city represented.

Today the city will file an application for a mandamus on its own account, in which it will endeavor to have a larger portion of the taxes given it than the County Clerk allowed. The Board of Education and Library board will follow with similar suits in a day or so. Then, when a decision is had in the Drainage board case, which may be at the latter end of this week or the beginning of next, a motion to consolidate all the cases will be made, and if this is allowed they will be taken to the Supreme Court in a body and that court will be asked for an opinion on the entire subject matter, so as to settle definitely the question as to how the levy in Cook County is to be spread.

Seek Early Hearing.

These lawsuits are apt to have the effect of delaying the collection of the taxes, and may result, it is feared, in serious complications. It is taken for granted that the Supreme Court will advance the case so that a decision can be had by March 1, which, with the time allowed for an application for a rehearing, would fix the law of the case by April 1. Then there would be a month in which to spread the levy and collect the taxes, a small margin, as it will take two weeks to make out the bills. Under this arrangement the County Treasurer will have to do all the collecting.

Should it happen, however, that no decision is reached by June 1, the result is apt to be serious. The revenue law provides that all delinquent taxes must be posted by that date, so that the lists can be made out, and if it were to happen that it was found impossible to collect the taxes before that date, then lawyers say none could be collected this year, and neither city, county, Board of Education, nor any other taxing body would have any money at all. All parties to the suit, however, are anxious to avoid this, and so all will unite in the endeavor to help the case along and get as early a decision as possible. In the meantime the County Clerk has stopped the work of the clerks employed in spreading the levy.

Laying Off Employes.

As a first step toward the economy the city will have to practice during the year the four end elevators in the City Hall were shut down yesterday and the conductors, with several other members of the janitor's force, were laid off. Seven employés of the Special Assessment department also were dispensed with, and a number of employés in the water office were discharged. There was in addition a cut in the water pipe extension department.

Lants Succeeds Davis.

James Ewing Davis, for two years a member of the Cook County Civil Service commission has resigned. His successor was named by President Irwin to the County board in the person of Walter A. Lants. Mr. Davis' resignation has been in the hands of the President of the board for some time, but was not to take effect until the expiration of the year. The unexpired term of William Kilpatrick, which was filled by Secretary George W. Lovejoy, has also expired, and Mr. Lovejoy was reappointed to the vacancy.

In his letter to President Irwin Mr. Davis gave ill-health and a desire to devote more of his time to his private law practice as the reason for his resignation. The term for which he was elected will expire on Jan. 1, 1901.

Walter A. Lants is a resident of La Grange and engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, with offices in the Unity Building. He was a member of the last Legislature from the Seventh District. He is known as an old-time printer, having worked at the case in the offices of a number of Chicago newspapers, and is a member of Typographical Union No. 16. He gave up the work of typesetting for the study of the law. He takes up the duties of his office at once.

Other County Board Matters.

Former County Attorney Robert S. Iles has been retained by the County board to prosecute to a final issue a number of cases of overdue taxes which have incumbered the books of the County Clerk for years. The compensation of the attorney is fixed at one-fourth the proceeds, costs, and penalties of the cases, and as the County Clerk believes that at least $60,000 can be collected Mr. Iles will receive $15,000 for his work.

The report of the Committee on Public Service on the annual contracts was adopted, with the exception of the recommendation on ice, and new bids were ordered advertised on that line of supplies.

The formal resolution instructing the Controller to close up the books of his department, and the order to the Finance committee to prepare the schedule of appropriations for the coming year were adopted. The committee will begin work on the annual appropriations some time during the week, and will probably report at the meeting of the board Monday.

The bond of James H. Graham, warden at the County Hospital, in the sum of $10,000, with Dr. Francis T. Murphy and E. J. McCarthy as sureties, was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

After the appointments had been submitted to the County board yesterday afternoon the members of the new County board met and reorganized. Commissioner J. D. Morrison was reëlected President and Commissioner Lovejoy reëlected Secretary.

The Public Service committee of the County board has examined the report of the statistician on the bids recently opened for the annual contracts for supplies and work let at this time. The greater portion of the meat contract went to Armour & Co. and to Edward Morris, while Swift & Co. secured the contract on two lines. Other contracts were awarded as follows:

Milk—County Hospital, Bartlett, Shedrick & Co.; Dunning institutions, A. H. Kolze.
Ice—Knickerbocker Ice company.
Yeast—George W. Raithel.
Clothing—A. Lewin & Son.
Advertising—Chicago Daily Republican.
Removing garbage—P. J. Riley.
Disting jurors—Revere House and Hotel La Grand, at the discretion of the bailiff in charge

Street Car Transfers.

Notice was received by Alderman Herrmann that from now on street car transfers would be issued in North avenue at Larrabee street, Halsted street, Sedgwick street, and Wells street. Transfers at these points will be for both directions, according to a communication written by General Manager Roach of the Union Traction company. Transfer slips will also be issued at Clybourn avenue to all passengers save those coming from the east on North avenue. This is a question Aldermen Werno and Herrmann have been working upon for a number of months.

Other City Hall News.

Alderman Fowler did not appear before the Civil Service commission to testify against the paving inspectors under suspension because of his charges of poor paving in West Lake street. A subpœna issued for his appearance was not served, and the investigation was again postponed until he does appear. He has told Alderman Maypole, his colleague, that he intends to appear before the commission. The Alderman has circulated letters calling on the residents to withhold payment of assessment until the matter is decided in court.

At a meeting of the Committee on Streets and Alleys North the Milwaukee railroad offered to accept the amendments to its ordinance changing the motive power on some of its line from steam to trolley, whereby it is provided that the road shall take precautions against causing electrolysis in the city's pipes and shall pave the streets it uses when they are improved. The other amendments, proposed by Alderman Herrmann, it said it would not accept, and so the matter was postponed until next Tuesday.

BUCKET SHOP OPERATORS FINED

Judge Waterman Tells Members of One Firm That There Must Be No More Farce Comedy.

Judge Waterman yesterday imposed fines upon several bucket shop operators and delivered some pointed remarks.

Charles F. Hall tried his own case and was found guilty, but was released on his promise to quit business. The case of Frank H. Schwartz was continued until Saturday.

John L. Valley, who pleaded guilty some time ago, was fined $500 and the costs. He promised to quit the business and no fine was assessed in another case against him. Arnold Lancaster was fined $200. James A. Royal and Theodore A. Birch were fined $200 each with the costs added. Their counsel asked for a few days' time, but Assistant State's Attorney Barnes objected.

Judge Waterman said:

I will give you until later in the day to pay the fines, and if you find you cannot pay them today, I will grant you one week aditional time. But remember this: If that bucket shop of J. A. Royal & Co. is opened for any purpose during that week I will make the fines $500 each and the costs. Remember, now, if that bucket shop is opened for any purpose during the week—in case you desire the week's time—I will fine these defendants $500 each. We shall not have any more farce comedy about this matter. It seems that all that is wanted of this court is to name the amount of the fines and then to give the defendants time to return to their shops and their operations to make the money by continuing the violations of the law under which they were convicted in order to get money to pay fines. This is simply making the court an adjunct of the bucket shop.

Assistant State's Attorney Barnes has a number of additional cases, which are to be tried soon.

Twenty young men were arraigned before Justice Doyle at the Desplaines Street Station Police Court, charged with keeping a gambling-house and being inmates of one at 1259 West Madison street. Inspector Shea presented the evidence to the court. The defendants were fined the costs.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

It is estimated that the losses in the big fire early on last Saturday morning at the southeast corner of Monroe and Franklin streets will foot up over $600,000. In nearly every instance a full line of insurance was carried. The reinsurance feature, which prevented a complete list of the companies involved being made up, has virtually been settled, and it was estimated yesterday there were policies in force for $1,187,100, distributed as follows:

Thomas Murdock and others, on building, 220 and 222 Monroe street:

Imperial	$ 5,000	Firemen's N. J.	5,000
Germania, N. Y.	5,000	Hamburg-Bremen	2,500
L. & L. & G.	10,000	Phœnix, H.	2,500
Ætna	5,000	Phenix, B.	2,500
Hartford	5,000	Newark	5,000
Phœnix, London	5,000	N. B. & M.	5,000
Springfield	5,000	Connecticut	2,500
Caledonian	5,000		
American, N. J.	5,000	Total	$75,000

ON RENTS.

Glens Falls	$2,100	Sun, England	2,000
Nor. Union	2,000		
Total			$6,100

Erskine M. Phelps, basement and first floor, shoes:

Allemania	$ 2,500	Norwich Union	5,000
Citizens', Mo.	2,500	N. E. & M.	12,500
County of Phila.	4,000	Orient	5,000
Commonwealth	4,000	Phenix, B.	6,000
Caledonian	10,000	Phœnix, London	20,000
Concordia	2,250	Queen	7,500
Connecticut	7,500	S., U. & N.	10,000
Detroit	5,000	St. Paul	5,000
Equitable	5,000	Springfield	5,000
Fire Association	5,000	Spring Garden	10,000
Girard	5,000	State of Penn.	5,000
Greenwich	2,500	Traders'	5,000
Home, N. Y.	2,000	Thuringia	2,500
Hartford	7,000	Teutonia, N. O.	5,000
Lion	5,000	Union, Phila.	3,000
London Assur.	2,500	Western, Toronto	5,000
Lancashire	5,000		
National, H.	22,500	Total	$213,250
Lumbermen's	5,000		

Edwards Stanwood company, basement and first floor, shoes (insurance subject to average clause):

Caledonian, Scot.	$ 2,500	North German	2,500
Connecticut	7,500	National, H.	10,000
Germania	5,000	Pennsylvania	5,000
German-Amer.	5,000	Prussian Nat.	5,000
Hanover	12,500	Queen	2,500
Home Mutual	2,500	Reliance	5,000
International	5,000	Royal	5,000
Lancashire	10,000	Rochester-Ger.	2,500
Law U. & Crown	15,000	S., U. & N.	5,000
London Assur.	2,250	Sun, England	10,000
L. & L. & G.	10,000	Traders'	2,500
Lion	2,500	Union, Phila.	2,500
Manchester	10,000	Union, England	15,000
Milwaukee Mech.	10,000	Westchester	15,000
Northern	10,000		
Niagara	2,500	Total	$184,750

Woolley & Co., second floor, woolens:

Union, England	$22,500	Colonial	2,500
Law, U. & Crown	7,500	Western Und.	2,500
Northern	1,000	Western, Toronto	2,000
Victoria	2,500	Nat., Ireland	2,500
State of Liverpool	2,500	Norwich Union	2,000
Rochester Ger.	2,500	Man. & Merch.	2,500
Milwaukee Fire	2,500		
New Hampshire	2,500	Total	$58,500

O'Connor Bros. & Co., fourth floor, shoes:

Sun, England	$4,500	Erie	$1,000

Cosgrove Trading company, fourth floor, merchandise:

New Hampshire			$750

Schwartz & Klein, fourth floor, suits:

Com. Union	$3,500	Citizens', Pitts.	$1,000
Firemen's, Balt.	1,000		
Girard	3,000	Total	$7,500

German, Pittsburg 1,000

John Harper, fifth floor, tailor:

Royal Exchange	$1,000	North Brit. & M.	$2,000

Schmitz Bros. & Mayer Manufacturing company, seventh floor, caps:

Thuringia, Am.	$ 1,000	Merchants', N. J.	1,000
Teutonia, Alleg.	1,000	State of N. Y.	1,000
Globe & Rutgers	1,500	Eastern	1,000
Magdeburg	1,500	Milwaukee	1,000
German, Ind.	1,000	Virginia	1,000
Phenix, N. Y.	1,000	Under.; Penn.	1,000
New Hampshire	2,000		
Agricultural	1,000	Total	$17,000

J. W. Butler Paper company, on building, 216 and 218 Monroe street:

Traders'	$ 5,000	Caledonian	5,000
Norwich Union	5,000	Springfield F. & M.	2,500
Manchester	5,000	Ins. Co. of N. A.	2,500
Phœnix, H.	5,000	Com. Union	2,500
London Assur.	5,000		
Phœnix, L.	7,500	Total	$45,000

ON FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

German, Peoria	$ 2,000	Mechanics'	5,000
United States	5,000		
Total			$12,000

ON STOCK.

Lumbermen's	$ 2,500	National, H.	2,500
County of Pa.	2,500	St. Paul	5,000
Spring Garden	9,250	Ætna	5,000
Caledonian	5,000	German, Peoria	2,500
Springfield	7,500	Equitable	2,500
Phœnix, London	18,500	Teutonia, N. O.	2,500
London & Lan.	3,000	Union, Phila.	2,500
Continental	3,000	Milwaukee Mech.	2,500
Allemania	2,500	Manchester	17,500
Greenwich	2,500	Individual Und.	57,000
Norwich Union	2,500		
Traders'	5,000	Total	$160,750
German Amer.	2,500		

Henry O. Shepherd company, printers, owning and occupying the five-story building, 214 and 216 Monroe street (loss on stock only):

Teutonia, Alle.	$ 2,000	Lancashire	2,500
American, Balto.	1,000	Newark	1,000
American Cent.	2,000	Helvetia	4,000
Citizens', Mo.	2,000	Ætna	2,500
Imperial	5,000	Kings County F.	1,500
Niagara	3,000	Reliance	1,500
Security, Conn.	5,000	Sentimental	2,500
Rochester Ger.	5,000	Williamsb'g City	1,500
American, Phila.	1,500	Northern Assc.	5,000
Mercantile	1,000	Illinois Home	1,000
North River	1,000	Transatlantic	3,000
Norwich Union	2,000	Western, Pitts	1,500
G. & M.	1,500	Prussian	2,500
St. Paul F. & M.	1,500	Norwalk	2,500
Commonwealth	1,500	Pacific	1,500
Com. Union Assc.	5,000	Western Assur.	2,500
Prussian Nat.	2,500	Firemen's, Md.	2,500
British America	1,500	L. & L. & G.	5,000
Caledonian	1,500		
Pennsylvania	2,500	Total	$92,000
Royal Ex. Ass.	2,500		

Estate of G. O. Hovey, owning the five-story building at the southwest corner of Monroe and Franklin streets:

Lancashire	$ 8,000	Mechs. & Traders'	5,000
National H.	7,000	Com. Union	5,000
N. E. & M.	15,000	London & Lan.	5,000
Pennsylvania	10,000	Williamsb'g City	5,000
Phenix, B.	10,000		
Royal Exchange	5,000	Total	$75,000

Sweet, Dempster & Co., hats and caps:

German Am.	$ 5,000	Hamburg-Brem	5,000
American, N. J.	5,000	Rockford	5,000
Kings County	5,000	Magdeburg, Ger.	5,000
N. W. National	2,500	Springfield	5,000
Continental	5,000	Union, N. Y.	5,000
Queen	10,000	Fire Association	10,000
Niagara	2,500	Royal	15,000
S., U. & N.	10,000	L. & L. & G.	15,000
Phœnix, London	10,000	Caledonian	5,000
Westchester	5,000	Imperial	5,000
Ætna	5,000	American, Boston	5,000
Com. Union, Eng	5,000	Northern, Eng.	5,000
Girard	5,000	British America	2,500
Home, N. Y.	15,000	Firemen's Fund	5,000
Sun, England	10,000	Concordia	5,000
American, Phila.	10,000		
Concordia & Wis.	5,000	Total	$227,500
Hartford	15,000		

Harold F. McCormick, owning the three-story building at 217 Fifth avenue:

Springfield			$2,000

Miss Jennie Corman, second and third floors, restaurant:

Scottish Union and National			$1,500

Daniel Huguenin, formerly Cook County special agent of the Sun of London, has succeeded C. T. Leonard as Cook County special agent of the Caledonian and Spring Garden, under the management of R. S. Critchell.

Reports are current that the Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity company of New York has a proposition under consideration to reinsure its risks in the Maryland Casualty company of Baltimore. The Great Eastern has a small but remunerative local business. Entire ignorance of the deal was professed at both of the Chicago agencies yesterday.

"If such a plan is on foot," said General Agent Allan C. Burborow of the Maryland Casualty, "negotiations would likely be carried on in the East. I have heard the report before, but I have no personal knowledge whether there is anything in it."

Think Murderer Is Arrested.

Central police believe in the arrest of Frank Marino they have a man wanted in New York for the murder of his son. He was arrested at 187 West Taylor street. The man wanted stabbed his son to death at 229 East One Hundred and Seventh street, New York. He was in the fruit business. The man under arrest says he came from Pittsburg and is working for the Illinois Central railway. He denies his guilt. He had $490 when arrested.

FINDS FRAUD IN POLICY.

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS REVERSES CABLE DECREE.

Insurance for $50,000 Declared Practically Void—Based on Action of G. S. Lord in Paying First Premium When His Friend Was Seriously Ill—Justice Bunn's Blunt Words—Poetry and Humor in Ruling on Waukegan Land Litigation.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday sustained the plaintiff's demurrer to the decree of Judge Kohlsaat in the case of the United States Life Insurance company versus Alice A. Cable. In thus sustaining the demurrer the Court of Appeals approved the fraud charges made by the Insurance company, and held that the policy of $50,000 in favor of Mrs. Cable is practically void.

The case was heard in the higher court by Judges Wood, Bunn, and Allen, and the decree was prepared by Judge Bunn. The defendant is a widow and is executrix of the estate of Herman D. Cable of Evanston, former President of the Chicago Cottage Organ company. George S. Lord of Lord, Owen & Co. also figured in the case, and the vigorous language of the court is said to have been directed at him.

On Jan. 16, 1899, Mr. Cable applied for $50,000 insurance on his life. The application was forwarded to the New York office of the company, and about Feb. 21 the policy was presented to Mr. Cable, who asked to have it withheld.

Mr. Lord, who was a friend of Mr. Cable, also applied for a policy at that time. After both papers reached Chicago, and while Mr. Cable was seriously ill, Mr. Lord paid the first premium on his friend's papers and took possession of them. The company knew nothing of the sickness of Mr. Cable, it was alleged, until his death on March 2. Mrs. Cable soon began an action in the State court to recover the amount of the policy. The Insurance company filed in the United States Circuit Court a bill in which an order was asked restraining Mrs. Cable from demanding the amount named in the policy. Judge Bunn, after declaring the contract ineffectual, said in part:

Says Fraud Is Admitted.

"The fraud in the case does not rest on proof. It stands admitted by the answer. Mr. Cable applies for an insurance on his life for $50,000, but he declines to receive the policy, because he wants to know something more of the company before investing.

"Afterwards, and before anything more is done, he is taken down with acute pneumonia and his chances for life are desperate. His friend now steps in, and, knowing all the facts in regard to the changed condition of the assured, pays the premium and takes a delivery of the policy to himself, the company knowing nothing of the assured's illness. That day, or the day but one after, the assured dies, as it was expected he would. The fraud perpetrated is something quite appalling in the baldness and boldness of its outlines. Upon the allegations of fact in the bill, which are admitted to be true, it stands out 'gross as a mountain, open, palpable.'"

The defendant had sought to prevent the removal of the cause to the federal courts by claiming that the insurance company thereby would lose its right to transact business in Illinois. The upper court holds that this is not right and says the federal court has jurisdiction in the case. The case probably will be tried on its merits in the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Lord Denies the Charge.

Mr. Lord said last evening that the case would go to the higher court.

"Only one side was heard," he said. "We are strong in our position, as will be seen when the matter comes to trial. There was no fraud connected with the policy. I paid the premium on both the policy taken by Mr. Cable and on the one taken by myself. The agent to whom I paid the money understood that Mr. Cable was ill when he called for the money. I told him that such was the fact and that I wanted him to understand how the matter stood. He said that it was all right and gave me receipts. The day that I paid the money I had heard that Mr. Cable was much better. Judge Bunn has had no opportunity to hear our side of the case, for it was not presented at all, while the insurance company made its case as strong as possible. I have no doubt the outcome will be favorable to Mrs. Cable."

Court Indulges in Humor.

Humorous remarks by the dignified United States Circuit Court of Appeals are included in another opinion handed down in the case of Lewis B. Jackson against Lucy Simmons, executrix of the will of C. E. Simmons, and others. The case was heard some months ago by Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Bunn. The decision reverses the decree of the lower court and remands the cause, with directions to dismiss both the bill and the cross bills. The litigation is the outgrowth of a dispute over the title of property on the lake shore in Waukegan. The original bill was filed in Lake County by Charles E. Simmons in June, 1891, against Jackson. The complainant claimed to derive title to the premises through conveyances from the federal government. Jackson's claim was founded on a tax deed issued to O. S. Lincoln in 1872. In June, 1898, a decree was entered in favor of Simmons. In March, 1891, Simmons erected a small hut on the property as a sign of title to the premises.

Judge Jenkins, who delivered the opinion, dwelt at length on this hut. He said in part: "We can conceive of no use to which this structure could be devoted, unless possibly a fanciful benevolent use. It may be that, touched by the inspired flights of poetic genius, the complainant erected the structure that a sight of it might revive the drooping heart of Mr. Longfellow's 'forlorn and shipwrecked brother.' Whatever its purpose, he builded not wisely nor well. Like the foolish man in the scriptures, he builded his house upon the sand, 'and the rain descended and the floods came, and the wind blew and beat upon that house, and it fell, and great was the fall of it.'"

The court held that both parties have their remedy at law, and ordered the bill and cross bills dismissed.

Rules Against General Electric.

The fight of the General Electric railway company and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railway in October, 1898, over the right of way in the vicinity of Custom-House place and Polk street was recalled in a decision handed down by the same court. The order issued by Judge Grosscup in November, 1898, forbidding the General Electric from laying the tracks was affirmed by the higher court, leaving the questions involved open for further consideration at the final hearing in the United States Circuit Court. The restraining order was sought and granted on the ground that the proposed electric railway would so interfere with access to the freight house and track yards of the railroad company that it would cause an irreparable injury. It was also held at the time by Judge Grosscup that the ordinance by virtue of which the street railway company was asserting the right to lay its tracks was void, because passed without the requisite petition of the owners of one-half of the abutting property. Judge Woods, who delivered the opinion, held that in the present case relief at law would be inappropriate and inadequate, and that the complaining property-owner had a right to enjoin others from doing damage to his premises.

END OF THE VAN PRAAG CASE.

Democratic Politician's Wife Probably Will Not Be Tried Again on the Charge of Larceny.

Mrs. Belle Van Praag appeared in Judge Baker's court yesterday afternoon and the motion for a new trial which was granted in her case last week was entered. Mrs. Van Praag was convicted of larceny. She was alleged to have been implicated in the theft of $1,400 from W. C. Duncan of Portland, Ore., of which amount $1,300 was returned by a messenger to the Harrison Street Police Station. The Clerk of the Criminal Court has $1,000 of this money, which is held as evidence to be used in case Mrs. Van Praag is tried again. It is not thought the case will go to trial. The court practically has held that the evidence did not warrant the verdict, and it is considered useless to try the case again. Agnes Smith, who was indicted with Mrs. Van Praag, and who turned State's evidence, was released from jail yesterday on bonds of $1,000, which were signed by her husband, Walter F. Smith.

BIG LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

David Campbell Obtains $320,000 on Washington Street Property—Congress Hotel Co. Leases Land.

David Campbell, who recently obtained a large interest in the property at 92 to 96 Washington street, 60x182 feet, formerly owned by the estate of Edward G. Mason and others, yesterday obtained a loan of $320,000 for eighteen months at 5 per cent per annum from the Berkshire Life Insurance company on his interest in the property. He also obtained a loan of $40,000 for the same length of time and rate of interest on the property at the southwest corner of Lake Shore drive and Elm street, east front, 65x130 feet.

Augustus A. Karg has transferred to John W. Horter a one-half interest in the ninety-nine year ground lease to the property at 9 to 13 Adams street, 61½x52 feet, dating from May 1, 1899, at $12,000 per annum, with the privilege of purchasing the six-story building for $45,000 on the stipulation that Horter assume with him the conditions of the original lease. Either party has the privilege of withdrawing at the end of fifteen years and the payment of $22,500, which will terminate his responsibility. The property is owned by Jennie A. Grant. The Swift commission valued the land and improvements at $94,520, and at the rate of the present lease the property brings in an income of about 13 per cent a year.

William H. Merritt & Co. have obtained a loan of $140,000 at 5 per cent, due Nov. 1, 1909, from the American Trust and Savings Bank, secured by a trust deed to the triangular shaped tract of land having a frontage of 775 feet on the Calumet River, 705 feet along the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad tracks, and 155 feet in Ninety-eighth street, together with the elevator, which was built at a cost of $150,000. The land was purchased from E. B. and Charles A. Shedd for $80,000.

The Chicago Real Estate board will hold its regular monthly meeting at the board rooms at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Revenue committee is expected to make its report on the new law and also the Investigating committee, which has had a hot chase after the party who wrote a circular letter signed "Historian." None of the committee will say a word about the result of the search. Privileges of reserving tables for the annual banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel next Friday evening will expire at 2:30 this afternoon, when individual tickets will be honored for selecting seats.

The Congress Hotel company, which owns the Auditorium Annex and leases the Auditorium Hotel, filed a chattel mortgage yesterday with the Recorder for $136,000. The amount of the mortgage originally was $250,000, but in the ten years since the opening of the hotel it has been reduced to $114,000. The new mortgage is a renewal of the old mortgage of the Auditorium Hotel company, whose bonds are guaranteed by the Congress Hotel company, now operating both hotels.

Mr. Southgate said yesterday that the hotel company has also leased the lot next to and south of the Annex in Michigan avenue in addition to the property just west of it in Congress street. Later on buildings will be erected by the hotel company, he said.

Politics in Agricultural Board.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The State Board of Agriculture is in a political fight. Aaron Jones of South Bend is supported for President by the farmer faction and J. C. Haines of Lake County by the professional faction. The farmers' candidate for Secretary, W. W. Stevens, is a Bryan Democrat. President W. W. Stevens, in his annual report, called attention to the decreasing attendance at county and district fairs. He submitted suggestions for electing members of the Board of Agriculture by direct vote. Governor Mount addressed the board.

Will Go to United States Courts.

In Judge Stein's court yesterday arguments were heard on a demurrer to a bill filed by John J. Hackett and Edmund S. Cummings, sureties on the bond of John J. Lynch, alleged jury-bribing bailiff. They asked that the sale of their property made by the Sheriff on the forfeited bonds be set aside. Judge Stein held that if they have any remedy it must be in action against the Sheriff who made the sale. Leave was given to amend the bill so that an appeal can be made to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Railroad Back."

A railroad engineer called on me a few weeks ago, complaining of a dull ache and stiffness in his back. As he sat in the chair he gradually slid down until the small of his back rested on the seat. That, he said, was the only position in which he felt easy. My Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt cured him in eleven days. His back is now limber and free of pain. I have cured thousands of "railroad back."

Best for Rheumatism, Lumbago, and weakness of all kinds. Try it. Books about it, free.

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French lingerie samples for half.

A really remarkable sale and show of fine hand-made French undermuslins—1,000 sample pieces—no two alike—the richest and most elaborate French creations—many of them designed for the European nobility by celebrated artists of renown—representing ideas and models never before brought to this country. A number have real lace trimmings and all have more or less hand embroidery, hemstitching, drawn work and French hand tucking—from the most elaborate to the most inexpensive—and every piece at a bonafide saving of positively half. Never before and probably never again can you reasonably expect to find French lingerie at such sensationally low prices.

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$6.00 Silk Waists at $3.98.
$10.00 Silk Waists at $5.00.
$20.00 Silk Waists at $9.98.
$6.00 Flannel Waists at $2.98.
$7.50 Flannel Waists at $4.98.
$37.50 Silk Petticoats at $15.00.
$18.50 Silk Petticoats at $12.50.
$25.00 Trimmed Hats at $8.75.
Women's and Misses' Trimmed Walking Hats, 45c.
$7.50 Trimmed Hats at $2.50.
25c Silk Cord for Pillows, at 12c.
$20.00 English Seal Jackets, $13.00.
$42.50 Electric Seal Jackets at $35.00.
$42.50 Astrakhan Jackets at $27.50.
Children's 35c Hosiery at 19c.
Men's $3.00 Underwear at $1.50.
Men's $1.50 Underwear at 69c.
Ladies' $25.00 Suits at $10.00.
Ladies' $85.00 Costumes at $25.00.

Women's 50c Hose at 22c.
Women's $4.00 Union Suits at $2.00.
Children's 75c Underwear, 39c.
Ladies' $200.00 Costumes at $75.00.
$15 Jackets at $8.75.
65c Black Taffetas at 48c.
1$2 Jackets at $5.00.

$20 Jackets at $10.00.
$4.50 Elderdown Jackets, $2.98.
$6.50 Brussels Curtains at $3.98.
$1.25 Black Peau de Soie at 68c.
75c Black Taffeta at 58c.
$2.00 Sofa Pillows at 98c.

$3.00 and $4.00 Neckwear at 98c.
40c Celluloid Combs at 10c.
$1.00 Feather Fans at 25c.
$10.00 Unmade Chiffon Skirts at $1.98.
$3.00 Silk Umbrellas at $1.48.
$18.00 Lunch Cloths at $7.45.

85c Plain Taffetas at 50c.
$1.00 White Satin Brocades at 35c.
$1.00 Peau de Soie at 58c.
Paris Dress Trimmings at 25c on the dollar.
$2.00 Silks 75c.
$3.00 Neckwear at 98c.
35c Stamped Dresser Scarfs 22c.
$6.00 Irish Point Curtains $2.98.
$4.00 to $6.00 Underwear $2.00.
$7.50 Cut Steel Buckles, $1.48.
$1.00 Feather Fans, 25c.
50c Silk Garters, 10c.
25c Handkerchiefs, 10c
$3.00 Fur Muffs, $1.00
25c Laces, 5c.
$5.00 Silk Brocades, $1.50.
$2.00 Evening Silks, 75c.
$15.00 Walking Skirts, $5.00.
$7.50 Plush and Cloth Capes, $3.00.
$5.00 French Crepons at $2.00.
$10.00 Portieres at $3.98.
Ladies' $10.00 Suits at $3.75.

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"THE SILK STORE," 111 to 115 STATE-ST.

Now in Progress,
The greatest of all our great After-Inventory
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Not one woman in Chicago can afford to miss it.

Office Furniture.

The phenomenal growth of this department during the past year we attribute mainly to the great values we have offered in all classes of office furniture. While our prices have been the lowest, we have sold none but the very best goods obtainable in their respective classes; every piece being guaranteed by this company.

Our line for 1900 far surpasses any we have ever shown, in point of design, workmanship, finish and price. In order to make room for these new goods we shall place on sale tomorrow all of the patterns to be discontinued at 25% to 33⅓% below our regular prices.

Below we quote a few of the many bargains:

$130 Mahogany Roll Top Desk	$95.00
$115 Mahogany Roll Top Desk	$75.00
$54 Quarter-Sawed Oak Roll Top Desk	$40.00
$42 Mahogany Finish Oak Roll Top Desk	$28.00
$30 Quarter-Sawed Oak Roll Top Desk	$22.50
$52 Quarter-Sawed Oak Table	$37.00
$24 Quarter-Sawed Oak Table	$15.00
$18 Quarter-Sawed Oak Revolving Chair	$12.00
$9 Quarter-Sawed Oak Revolving Chair	$4.50
$12 Mahogany Revolving Chair	$5.00

Goods sold at reduced prices cannot be exchanged or returned and must be delivered this month.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator

That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

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